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T·L·S

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
FRIDAY • 19 JULY 1974 • No 3,776 • 12p

Richard Clogg: The emergence of modern Greece
F. S. L. Lyons: The course of Irish poetry
Edmund Leach: Anthropologists and language

Thomas More versus William Tyndale

Poems by Douglas Dunn, John Fuller, Vernon Scannell
Ingmar Bergman, Cagney, British film-makers
Commentary: Bloomsbury on stage, Kafka at Norwich

Dulles and his doctrines

By Michael Howard



...SEND HOOPES:
...ll and John Foster Dulles
... André Deutsch. £4.95.

...oster Dulles has had a bad ...n this country. The Left sees ...the author of the Cold War, ...ght as the man who betrayed ... Suez. Alastair Buchan, as ...sionate and authoritative ...er of the contemporary ...s one could hope to find, ...bed him as "one of the most ...ctive figures in modern his-...—a field in which there is ...erable competition. His ...ance was, to British eyes, ...ttractive: he dressed sloppily, ...uld never keep his socks up, ...d chronic halitosis and, worst ... all in the British calendar, ...s a thundering bore. The ele-... and quickwitted Anthony ... could not stand him. Harold ...llan did his best to be toler-...t was reminded by him of ...atesman of whom it was said ...speech was slow, but it easily ...pace with his thought". Sir ...nder Cadogan summed him ...erry crisply when he first met ...during the war: "the woolliest ...of useless pontificating Ameri-...", a verdict which most of ...an's countrymen would subse-...ly have endorsed.

...Dulles was a very formidable ...—not only because of the im-...e power which the complais-...Eisenhower permitted him to ... in the 1950s, but because of ...ability and dedication which he ... to his office. It is the ...merit of Townsend Hoopes's ...aphy that, although its gen-...tone is hostile enough to ...y the bitterest British critic, it ...nothing to belittle Dulles's ...ality or achievement. Dulles ...t simply a repellent bore: he ...also a very frightening man ...d. He may have been an unat-...ve figure but he was also in ...sense a big one. Coming to ...r at the age of sixty-five, with ...lly no political experience ...d him and only some five ...s to live, he set his mark on an ...e decade. The very difficulty ...his successor is now having ...maing that mark is in itself ...measure of his achievement.

...Hoopes tells us some interest-...and revealing things about Dul-...early life which provide clues ...is subsequent career. He was a ...of the manse, and a manse ...religious obligations were ...ly observed. Dulles *père* ...ched three times on Sundays ...required his children to take careful notes of all his sermons. Dulles *fils* early acquired the habit of taking the colour of his surroundings. "He is reverential to a striking degree", his mother observed on his fifth birthday; "whenever he sees his father or mother in the attitude of prayer, he will instantly assume the same attitude and so remain until they rise."

But from his grandfather, Benjamin Harrison's Secretary of State, and his maternal uncle Robert Lansing, who served Woodrow Wilson in the same capacity, he acquired more *mondaine* tastes together with the entrée to the political world. He attended the Hague Conference of 1907 in the unlikely role of secretary to the Chinese delegation, and there he seems to have found his métier. He subsequently became a lawyer ("a *Christian* lawyer", he assured his disappointed parents, who had hoped that he would enter the ministry). During the First World War he so impressed Bernard Baruch with his achievements at the War Trade Board that the latter took him to the Paris Peace Conference; where he in turn so impressed President Wilson that he was asked personally by the President to remain and handle "the very important and difficult matters with which you have become so familiar".

After that, life as a Christian lawyer, even at the head of a thriving firm, must have come as an anti-climax; but in the course of it Dulles's characteristics became set. His brand of Christianity provided him with a sense of invulnerable moral rectitude. His legal practice equipped him with "the cold blankness of the professional poker player". The two made a highly effective combination. Further, writes Mr Hoopes, he brought to his work

> a remarkable memory, a rare analytic capacity, and a masterful sense of timing. He brought also an extraordinary method of speaking—slow, almost tortured, with long pauses in mid-sentence while he blinked his eyes, opened and closed his mouth, and groped for the precise word or phrase . . . to many of his auditors he seemed in actual pain. Finally would come forth a well-formulated, carefully phrased comment. . . . Carefully dissected, the Dullesian formulations were usually found to be simple in conception, confined to the basic issues, more tactical than fundamental in their approach to action, and cast in almost banal language. . . . But what gave them decisive weight with the men who heard them was the sense of almost passionate conviction with which they were propounded, an impression reinforced by the evident physical labour accompanying their gestation and birth.

All these characteristics were to become very familiar indeed to world statesmen in the 1950s.

If this was to be the manner of his negotiations once he became Secretary of State, what of their content? How did he develop the passionate, Manichaean anti-Communism which inspired him during his years of power? Mr Hoopes shows that this attitude was long in the making, and that Dulles changed his views several times before finally adopting it. Indeed his changes of mind reflected so precisely those of his countrymen as a whole that one is constantly reminded of his childhood practice: assuming the same attitude as his praying parents and remaining in it till they rose.

With all his passionate rectitude, Dulles was not an "inner-directed" man. In the 1920s he was, in the aftermath of Versailles, an isolationist in favour of avoiding any further European entanglements. In the 1930s he saw the rise of Hitler as the natural consequence of an unjust peace, and wrote a book, *War, Peace and Change*, which might well be required reading today in any school of conflict analysis or peace research. Change, he argued, was inevitable in the international system, and it was necessary to make the system sufficiently flexible to adjust to it so as "to prevent the growth of powerful forces emotionally committed to exaggerated or drastic change". No question of morality, at this stage, entered into Dulles's view of international politics; indeed he thought it necessary to "check the tendency to identify one's personified state with the deity" and "to identify the other-state personality with evil". Anatole Rapoport, John Burton and Kenneth Boulding could not have put it better.

How did Dulles ever get from this position of lofty detachment to the passionate commitment that characterized his years in office? By much the same road as most of his fellow-countrymen. Once the war began, he saw the need to rebuild the world on the foundations of firm moral principles expressed and upheld by an international organization to which the United States should wholeheartedly commit itself. His critique of the Versailles settlement shifted from its intrinsic injustice to the American failure to participate as Wilson had intended. Dulles became the majestic spokesman of the "One-World" Republicans, and a leading political figure—one whose views were highly convenient for an Administration seeking bipartisan support.

In 1945-46 his views became modified in the same way as those of most other American establishment figures. The trusted Soviet ally of Yalta became first a problem, then a threat. Dulles discovered Stalin's *Problems of Leninism* and devoured it as a sacred text. Soviet leaders, he found a little belatedly, believed that their security lay in eradicating all non-communist political systems and establishing "proletarian dictatorship" throughout the world. But even this discovery led him no further than George Kennan and the State Department, with their realization that the paranoia of Soviet communism made Russia into an alarming adversary whose innate tendency to defensive expansion must be "contained". To the doctrine of "containment" Dulles added only his own recipe for the creation of a massive moral order in the West which should compete with communism on its own ideological ground.

In 1946, in fact, Dulles publicly endorsed that doctrine of "containment" which five years later he was to castigate as weak, immoral and un-American. It is hard not to believe that his conversion to the doctrine of active liberation of the enslaved peoples of the world, by methods which he was careful not to specify, had more to do with developments in American politics than with any thought processes of his own. Mr Hoopes makes out a

Shooting script

Bergman on Bergman
Interviews with Ingmar Bergman by Stig Bjorkman, Torsten Manns and Jonas Sima
Translated by Paul Britten Austin.
288pp with illustrations. Secker and Warburg. £4.20 (paperback £2.10).

Ingmar Bergman is notoriously difficult about giving interviews on his work, which he no doubt feels ought to be able to speak for itself. On the rare occasions when he has been persuaded—as with his first English-language, American-financed film, *The Touch*—that some sort of personal appearance in print was required, he has been guarded and gnomic in his utterance. But now it seems he has relented. The taped interviews which make up *Bergman on Bergman* were recorded by the editors of the Swedish film magazine *Chaplin* between 1968 and 1970.

The image that emerges from these conversations is very different from what the films might lead us to expect. Here Bergman is forthcoming, talkative, very down-to-earth and practical, and, above all, genial. Of course, he has through the years made a number of comedies, though even the most farcical of them, such as *A Lesson in Love* and *Now About These Women*, leave a slightly bitter and disturbing taste. And we may wrongly tend to picture Bergman as cut from the same stock as Strindberg, the quintessential intense and gloomy Swede.

What this unbuttoned Bergman tells us about his films is nearly all useful and revealing. He tends to steer clear of the loftier reaches of interpretation, and to give practical questions practical answers. He is particularly interesting on the genesis of his subjects: for instance, it is illuminating to learn that *The Silence* began years before its production in a screenplay he never managed to finish about a pair of male acrobats who have lost their third partner and find their relationship deteriorating under the pressure of outside circumstances while they are stranded in winter in a German city. Or again, in the same interview Bergman suddenly gets sidetracked (but not really) into talking about trains, his early acquaintance with them, and what sort of charge they carry when they crop up incidentally in his films.

Bergman is particularly enlightening on his relations with actors and the precise nature of their contribution to the films in which they play. He obviously lives on very intimate, familiar terms with his "stock company" of regulars, and he is very conscious of the ways that an actor's feelings about his role, his state of health, his personal relations with others in the cast, his private life, his other professional commitments, and so on all contribute to the finished result—often in ways which the actor himself is not conscious of, but of which the director certainly ought to be. In a sense, Bergman uses actors, but it is with their consent and complicity, and some of the most revealing pages in *Bergman on Bergman* are devoted to exactly how this is done, what the given materials of the human situation during shooting were and how he made what he did out of them. And he does give credit where credit is due. One of the interviewers raises the question of Liv Ullmann's monologue about the car accident in *A Passion*, where face changes colour completely ... d her eyes go red in the course of one static shot. How was it done: a heat lamp or something? Oh no, says Bergman airily, "It's just an actress doing her job—which isn't bad."

Because the interviews took place four years ago, we inevitably learn nothing of *The Touch, Cries and Whispers* and other recent films. There is clearly room, in fact, for another book, for when it comes to talking sensibly and interestingly about his own work, Bergman has few equals.

Relating to reality

ROY ARMES:
Film and Reality
An Historical Survey
253pp. Penguin. Paperback, 45p.

The main purpose of *Film and Reality* by Roy Armes is to make a modest proposal of a critical framework within which the history of the film can be studied—*a* framework rather than *the* framework. And it must be said that the categorization of the film causes and effects that he offers makes a lot of sense, and is flexible enough to permit proper appreciation of just about every film-maker and film that it seems necessary or desirable to appreciate (in contrast to V. F. Perkins's recent Penguin *Film as Film*, which despite many acute insights does, disturbingly, require one to exclude Godard's cinema from consideration because it just does not fit in).

The classification of aims somewhat resembles that of Peter Wollen in *Signs and Meaning in the Cinema*, though the terminology is different. For Mr Wollen's semiological definition of film as index, icon or symbol, Mr Armes substitutes categories based on the film-maker's varying relations with reality: "The uncovering of the real, the imitating of the real, and the questioning of the real."

This division leads to a brief but lively canter through film history in three sections, subtitled "Film Reality", "Film Illusion" and "*Film Modernism*" (*this last not* too happy a label since, as Mr Armes demonstrates, this approach to film, emphasizing its potential for creative dreamlike experience, is coeval with the other two approaches). In the process Mr Armes gets in a number of shrewd jabs at previous critics and historians, mostly for taking their own classification systems too narrowly. The book asks more questions than it answers, and should keep readers on their toes.





According to a recent article by Willi... Pechter in the American monthly Com... ary, James Cagney is "the upwardly-m... urban American achiever writ large, the ... go-getter; and his ambiguity lies not in ... we are meant to take his character, ... the very essence of the character itself". ... there has not yet been a Cagney revi... match the Bogart cult, one is surely on ... way; and when it comes, no addict's ... will be complete without The Films of J... Cagney *by Homer Dickens (Literary Serv... and Production, Paperback £2.50). The ... illustrations here show Cagney going to ... electric chair in* Angels with Dirty Fa... *(1938) and in the prison-yard with Geo... Raft in* Each Dawn I Die (1939).

Cottage industrialists

HARRY WATT:
Don't Look at the Camera
197pp. Elek. £3.50.

MURIEL BOX:
Odd Woman Out
An Autobiography
272pp. Leslie Frewin. £3.50.

T. E. B. CLARKE:
This is where I came in
207pp. Michael Joseph. £3.50.

These three autobiographies have in common a slightly quizzical, slightly puzzled, almost patronizing approach to the British cinema in the days when the authors knew it best. It seems to have been a ramshackle sort of industry at the best of times. A distinguished British director recently caused a flutter by referring to it as "a cottage industry", and from the evidence of these books one would gather that it has always been so. Harry Watt, whose *Don't Look at the Camera* reaches only his launching into major feature production in 1942, was a graduate of the old GPO Film Unit and later the Crown Film Unit, working in the heart of the famous British documentary tradition, under the inspiration, and for a while the direct supervision, of John Grierson. That was certainly a cottage industry, a group of young enthusiasts sniping away from the fringes of the commercial cinema, disapproving and trying to do something better on a shoestring.

Both T. E. B. Clarke and Muriel Box come to the cinema at almost exactly the moment Mr Watt's book ends. Mrs Box had married Sydney Box, prolific author of one-act plays (married finally, she disarmingly tells us in *Odd Woman Out*, because he wanted to sue someone for calling one of his plays blasphemous, and was advised he could not hope to win if he could be shown to be living in sin at the time), and when he went into films, writing and producing, she naturally went with him. Their first big success was *The Seventh Veil* in 1945, which was instrumental in making him producer in charge of Gainsborough Films, then the most successful purveyor of popular entertainment in the country (which it ceased almost instantly to be). Mr Clarke, after a varied and colourful career cheerily chronicled in the first 140 pages of *This is Where I Came In*, became in 1943 a member of "Mr Balcon's Academy for Young Gentlemen" at Ealing Studios, and was soon promoted to writing such classic fantasias on English eccentricity as *Passport to Pimlico* and *The Lavender Hill Mob*.

If Mrs Box represents in her career (albeit in a rather dewy-eyed way) commerce, Mr Clarke's Ealing years figure as class—... better sort of British cin... doing to keep the flag of ... flying in the later 1940s a... 50s. And yet from both ... emerges a disturbing pic... vagueness, mismanagement, ... do-and-mend, and muddling ... Mr Clarke makes it all sound ... jolly—in fact, his film stu... as full of crusty yet affe... so crazy eccentrics as his fil... It is a pity, indeed, that his book is not devoted ... years, and that it does not ... more evidence that he can wr... minatingly about the sheer ... comedy, as an article in one old Penguin *Cinema* annuals ... strated. Even so, what is ... useful.

Meanwhile Mrs Box was tr... find a way to book mass a... in those dreary postwar ye... they had been hooked und... vious régime at Gainsbor... Margaret Lockwood the... through the night as an ... highwayman in *The Wicked L...* James Mason giving her th... she deserved in *The Man ...* The solutions were odd... mildly "out-spoken", like ... *Corner* and *Too Young to Lo...* version of that old standby adults-only theatre circuit ... *Girl*; others were attempts ... ticated light comedy, like Si... *Laura* and *To Dorothy a So...* Gainsborough was dissolv... Boxes both went on making together and apart, and ... became the most regularly ... ed woman director in the his... the British cinema, though ... may feel that her finest wo... early, when she "choreo... the Buñuelesque dream se... that extraordinary film On ...

The array of big picture-b... the careers of film star... more and more overwhelm... confusing, for who can ... some major stars seem to ... pletely overlooked while ... figures are exhaustively ... Until quite recently musi... tended to be among those ... but now some sort of ... being made. Tony Thomas's (24... *Films of Gene Kelly* ... ury Services and Productio... is a step in the right directi... part of an established ... follows the rest in general ... outline: each film described ... logically with pictures and ... comment from the author or ... porary critics, or both. M... does an efficient job, tha... curious in a book about a ... star for the choreograph... not to be normally includ... those given for the films, ... of the text is pretty uninfor... tory, about the worst that's ... any film seeming to be the ... disappointing at the box ... is unfortunate, too, that ... the pictures are set-up st... rather than action photogr... the film themselves.

The 1974 Pulitzer Prize-winner

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Ernest Becker
(Simon Fraser University)

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320pp £3.95 hardback

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FROM

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Out of the ordinary

...LEY MIDDLETON:
...Hutchinson. £2.75.

...t all his novels Stanley Middleton has shown a resolute fidelity ... least details of private, un... ...lar present-day life. This ... how living is for most of ... Mr Middleton comes up ... another chronicle of the mun... lives of forgotten people, it is again seen that this is the kind ... which he, for one, con... worthy of close and truthful ... The risks in taking up ... are obvious and con... Unrelieved ordinariness ... settings, plots and characters ... of them; and some critics ... carped, in much the same ... they once reserved only faint ... for Philip Larkin—a writer whom Mr Middleton has clear ... Lack of scale and ambi... is another risk, one which ... the assumption that Mr ...ton cannot be saying much ... he does not say it elabo... flamboyantly, like a novelist ... sets his sights at the major ... (whatever *they* may be). All this turns out to be irrelevant. ...ructure of the best Middleton ... for example, can be ex... sophisticated, a gradual, calculated unfolding of detail ... reveals, in perhaps the last ... of a book—and Mr ...dleton is a master of surprise ...—an unsettlingly complete ... of the lives in question. ...is about a broken marriage. ...much new for novelists to add ... subject, one might think. ...what Mr Middleton does is to ... stage by stage, not only to ... traumas of the break-up and ...led up to them, but to the be... of the relationship and be... to the roots of failure in the ... backgrounds, the childhood ..., of his characters, and to ... possibilities of repair and re...liation.

...in Fisher, the university lec... son of shopkeeper parents, is on holiday alone for a week, shoring up bits and pieces against the ruins of his marriage with Meg. He has *chosen an East-Coast resort*, and a boarding-house, the banal scenes of childhood and adolescent holidays with his parents, hoping to recover his roots and think himself out. He remembers his own father with ambiguous affection—loud, embarrassing, unlearned. Meg's father, Mr Vernon, turns up in the flesh, staying at the grandest local hotel, intent on bringing the month-long separated couple together. In the course of the week, Fisher moves among a variety of holiday families and loners, a detached observer although outwardly one with the others. He resists Vernon's approaches as long as possible, reflecting on the incompatibilities which caused him to break with this overbearing man's daughter—and were they not both father-haters who had learnt in the family homes the tensions they brought to their marriage? In the end, however, Fisher yields; and a reunion—with no guarantee of success—is achieved on the basis of an affirmation of those imperfect values of family living which he has seen around him during the week. Home, fidelity stand for *something*, Mr Middleton is careful not to say how much.

The ending is not an easy or conclusive resolution but an answer reached by Fisher and Mr Middleton after thirteen short chapters moving between present and past in which the entirety of a relationship is beautifully and accurately rendered. Around the relationship goes on the seething, untidy reality of the world which has created and moulded it: people in families, acting out rituals, obeying habits, interrelating on holiday in pubs and on beaches, drifting together and apart. Mr Middleton is unequalled among current novelists for his ability to place people in the social contexts which have made them what they are. He understands the values of ordinary living and celebrates its value (singular) in an increasingly absorbing way. He could not do it if he were not bringing to bear considerable resources in most areas of the novelist's art.

...unt the sleeper

...N LE CARRÉ:
...r Tailor Soldier Spy
...p. Hodder and Stoughton. £2.95.

...t John Le Carré has, with one ...ble exception, stuck in his ...s to the claustrophobic world ... espionage and intelligence con... ...s but does not alter the fact ... he is concerned microcosmic... ...y with ambitious themes — ...oyal, integrity, the individual ...inst the system—treated not only ... intelligence and style but with ...critical strength amounting to ...al fervour, however elliptical ... ironic.

...Le Carré's early thrillers, *A ...rder of Quality* and *Call For the ...d*, were cautious ventures in a ...explored area. With *The Spy ...o Came In From The Cold* he ...ched a sensitive spot in the ...lective unconscious, and few ...ders failed to respond to that ...ong, spare, gloomy story. The ...cess of the novel no doubt ...ated problems for its successors; ... two intelligence novels that ...owed seemed to imprison ... Le Carré in a familiar world of ...ession and half-answer with too ...ct limits of imagery and range. ...en came *The Naive and Sentimental Lover*, a brilliant and ambi... *roman à clef* which left many ...ders puzzled that an acclaimed ...writer should have deserted his ...en world, and which was not so ...h ignored by the critics as vill... ...d in a striking display of small-...dedness.

...erhaps wounded by this recep..., Mr Le Carré in his new novel ...rns to the world of British In...igence; he does so, however, in ... wholly original manner. Essen..., we are to believe that there ... a Russian spy—a sleeper, or a "...mole" in Circus jargon—who for ...ny years has been passing infor...tion about British intelligence in ...eral and a Czechoslovak de... ...k in particular. George Smiley, ...merly Control's chamberlain or ...cotum; deserted by his wife for ... variety of lovers, is required to ...out who the mole is.

The personalities in and round the Circus are numerous and very far from undifferentiated *apparatchiks*. In fact, it is their internal struggles in the office rather than power politics at large which dictate the policies and activities of both the London and the Moscow circus. But British Intelligence is at a low ebb. There are problems with money, staff and morale. Many senior operators are anti-communist crusaders of an earlier generation; the new generation, however—in particular Peter Guillam, who has been seconded to aid Smiley in his investigation—are less self-aware and more likely to lose their grip at each successive revelation.

En route, *Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy* is not always easy to follow. Some elaborately-drawn characters are peripheral to the main plot; certain subsidiary strands are worked too meticulously. Other characters, like Ann Smiley, whose habits and connexions are vital to the plot, never appear at all. It is as though the author himself is accompanying his inexorably courteous inquisitor Smiley on his round of visits and memories and reflections, exploring, explaining.

It is not, however, the characters or the details of the plot, with its many shifts in time and interior monologues, which show this novelist to be at the height of his powers, but the moral dilemma which is at the centre of the book. Smiley gets his man. In doing so he removes from another man his last illusions about friendship, loyalty and love, and he himself is left drained in much the same way. It is a sombre and tragic theme, memorably presented.

Bats Fly Up For Inspector Ghote (190pp. Collins. £1.80) could be called top-class Keating if it weren't for *Inspector Ghote Goes By Train*. As it is—judging Mr Keating by the standards he himself has set—beta plus for a Bombay-set *story in which* Ghote's secret enemy is not the black-market "seth" he is openly pursuing nor the colleague he is covertly seeking to unmask.

Every shade of blue

STUART HOOD:
In and Out the Windows
150pp. Davis-Poynter. £2.50.

In and Out the Windows is very nearly, so to say, the mamilla and papilla of a book about what used to be dubbed dirty old men. Stuart Hood's manner of proceeding is to work like a film editor, deftly cutting and splicing, nimbly cobbling together material from the past and present of John Wilson, an independent producer of television documentaries hired to edit a harmless film about shire horses left unfinished by a cancer-smitten chum. Form and content are rarely so happily married. And the novel itself manages the ring of authenticity that documentary-makers crave. Like its author, John Wilson clearly knows his way about the cutting-room, and the recurrent technical chat about pic-syncs and top-shots, while managing not to *sound forbiddingly exclusive*, helps establish the novel's authority for charging independent telly companies with—to put it at its gentlest—cringing political feebleness. A subdued but manifest strength enters the novel whenever it touches on politics. Jock, the union man—"agitator" to the men in suits upstairs—who organizes the blacking of the equine movie when it is proposed as replacement for a piece on local government corruption that corporate nervous-nellyism jibs at showing, is a figure of compelling vigour and humanity. Against his sturdily practical politics, John Wilson's support of Vietnam protests, his Lenin quotes, and his arrest for hitting a copper, seem wishy-washy.

It is part of the novel's distinction that Wilson should come off so badly. It is right that a good memory for Lenin's *What is to be done?* should not be allowed to blur the sharp presentation of him nasty side out. The continual sordidness is perhaps expectable, given that much of Wilson's confessing *and recalling is going on for* the benefit of his psychiatrist, "Brunhilde". Not surprisingly, for one who spends so much of his time visiting whores and popping into strip-joints, he is rather preoccupied by the female person. Belinda's bush (Belinda is a tart he much frequents) and Fay's fur (Fay is the wife he would like to frequent more) are much in the forefront of his confidences to his shrink. "All you want is my fanny", Belinda cheerfully accuses. Wilson delights to imagine the dead producer's daughter "slipping off her pants and offering her washed, scented, delightfully fresh fanny to her fiancé's scrutiny and handling" in a parked car at Regent's Park. If anything, breasts are more fascinating still to Wilson. He wonders "what sort of tits would tumble out of Brunhilde's two-way stretch, firm-supporting, up-lifting cups"; he remembers his mother's breasts tumbling out of her nightdress and the brown dugs of a tinker feeding her baby at the door of his childhood home. A still of Fay's nipples—"like little warts"—decorates his office wall; and St Paul's reminds him, of course, of a nipple on the wrinkled breast of the City.

Others share these interests. The dead producer has left behind a can of blue film starring his research assistant. Wilson's father, the gradually elicited narratives on the couch reveal, though a kirk elder and schoolmaster, indulged in regular visits of an evening to a retired tea-planter to admire his photographs of undressed Ceylonese maidens. And eventually he shot himself, compromised by a village girl who posed naked for the planter's camera. His death—shotgun barrel in mouth—strikes his son (it would) as fellatio with a firearm. And perhaps we are meant to blame Wilson's rather sordid and vicious activities—making malicious telephone calls to men his wife knows, ransacking her flat and masturbating over her heaped undies—on the furtive and hypocritical atmosphere of his childhood. But as an exposure of the seedy undercover life of the respectably surfaced, *In and Out the Windows* contrives in the end to seem overdone, a bit too diverted by what it professes to find disquieting.

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Yale University Press
20 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NP

Feeling for the physical

JON SILKIN :
The Principle of Water
96pp. Cheadle : Carcanet Press. £2.20 (paperback, £1.25).

ERICA JONG :
Half-Lives
127pp. Secker and Warburg. £4 (paperback, £1.50).

ANNE STEVENSON :
Travelling Behind Glass
Selected Poems 1963-1973
53pp. Paperback, £1.50.

Correspondences
A Family History in Letters
88pp. Paperback, £1.60.
Oxford University Press.

The two main components of Jon Silkin's new collection are his sequence "Killhope Wheel", centred on a Durham mining community, and a long verse play entitled "The People". Both sections reveal that sharply focused sensitivity to physical processes which has always distinguished Mr Silkin's work; but beyond this a significant contrast shows itself. The "Killhope Wheel" poems are leaner and more lucid than the gnarled, sometimes clotted and rhetorically over-elaborate language of "The People"; their forms are taut, laconic, grimly pared down to the sparsity of the labouring lives they record, although edging continually to the brink of some implicit general significance:

The earth comes moist-looking, and
blackens;
a trickle of earth where the feet
pressed,
twice a day, wearing off the grass.
Where the miners
were seen: a letter blown dumply
into the corner of a hut: "Oh dear
love, come to me"
and nothing else.

Behind the blank, rusty stagnation of the settlement, however, lies a history of violence and class-struggle, which the poetry seeks to retrieve; and this provides a connexion with "The People". That play draws together two themes already familiar in Mr Silkin's work—the death of a son, and the Nazi concentration camps; and though the connexion isn't always precisely forged, the two concerns deepen and cross-fertilize each other to a point where familiarly simplified notions of the gulf between the personal and the political are radically questioned. The language of physical integrity and violation, of the growth, nurturing and attrition of the body, unifies the two; but admirable though that language is in its textured fidelity to experience, it contains an occasionally disabling conflict between concretion and abstraction, between raw event and the shaping of event to meaning, which has cropped up before in Mr Silkin's poetry. What is striking, and in a way unsettling, is how a poetry so powerfully clamped on to the facts of suffering can also move at so elaborately ceremonious a level, as though it were enacting some stately, ponderous, idiosyncratic ritual of the mind:

These are London's consiliary
offices of stone, edging
the river with a prospect of
not flowers, pilasters of hope
in bloom. Each stone face is firm
with rhyme, and echoing a
confidence
borrowed. Rectangular stone widths
group upon the forecourt
disdaining the river . . . .

The mannered, over-calculated formality of this more than once imposes itself elsewhere in the poem upon the immediacies of lived experience: and though it might be an essential device for both generalizing and restraining those pungent particulars, it has its dissonant effect. Despite this, "The People" remains a major landmark in its author's development—a brilliantly sustained imaginative brooding which reproduces the depth and range of *Amana Grass* without, for the most part, the cloying obscurities which disfigured that poem.

Erica Jong's *Half-Lives* has the sharpness but not the reverence of Mr Silkin's feel for physical life. It's a tough, feminist, coldly unillusioned collection, metaphorically rich but stingingly honest in its perceptions.

Scriptoria Furniture

To Eric Homberger

Cold scholars in a christendom,
We are the children of children.
When was it in tradition that
We stopped living? When did we die?

Clippety-clop, clippety-clop,
Go the horses in the clock.
They are American ponies now.

Scriptoria furniture,
Oaken tables, oaken panels.
I look at your finely carved mottoes
In delicate Latin, fading
As if the wood is growing again.
But it was elbows faded them—
Just elbows!—at the long work
Of heads in hands, long work of work,
Ideas for a continent.

Clippety-clop, clippety-clop,
Go the horses in the clock,
And we are children of children.

Americanization of Time!
Europe, you are no longer
A physical continent,
Landscapes misted in an art of changes.
And all is history.

Clippety-clop, clippety-clop,
Go the horses in the clock,
Dragging the minutes, dragging the hours,
Drugging days and nights and months,
Dragging the seasons, dragging the years,
A mass production of centuries.

In the supermarket for clocks
You can choose from time.
'Choose me, choose me!'
Petrarch, Fragonard, Whitman. . . .

Look at these finely carved mottoes
In delicate Latin! Out of date!
Polished to obsoletion, they lie
On the surface. One more elbow
And the inscriptions will float away!

Douglas Dunn

Walking below Carn Guw

It's going fast. Old roads
Are green again and gates
Tied up. The little church
Shares its field with a blind
Congregation of straggling
Mushrooms. Below, the river
Bends as we expect it
To, attended by curlews
That no map needs to show.

It's going fast and we
Will never find it once
It's gone. Not in stone
Or surprising photographs,
Not in handwriting
Or careful recipes.
Far from our sealed diseases
We sense it in the river
And the sadness of the curlews.

It's going fast. Somehow
It rises on the wind,
A metamorphosis
Of an idea pursued
Until it took quick fright.
The bodies of the children
Are budding, an old response
Which says: It's our world now
And going on forever.

John Fu

The Sylvia Plath influence is distractingly apparent throughout the book, not least in the by now familiar fusion of intense sensation, sinister fantasy and stringent form. But the book has an abrasive wit of its own, a vein of dark sardonic comedy which sets up a relentlessly unsympathetic distance between itself and its subject-matter. Most of the poems are saved from being hard-boiled by virtue of their intelligence: an ironic self-awareness plays constantly in their margins, guarding them from the invasions of self-pity or psychic exhibitionism.

Anne Stevenson's two volumes are remarkable for a fresh, authentic brand of realist observation and an impressive capacity to reflect intelligently on what it sees. There are moments in *Travelling Behind Glass* where that reflectiveness declines into flatly discursive generality—

And because they are
able
inaccessible to madness

we are more afraid of
the green

—but the language of *Correspondences* is sharpened and
by the dramatic form in
volume is cast. The
sulary record of the
New England family
skilfully varlegated
with the sense of a
which has been
ted without damage
reality. It yields the
an absorbing novel
senting an original
and it brings home
ence the fascinating
commitments of a

wo traditions in one

F. S. L. Lyons

MONTAGUE (Editor) :
ner Book of Irish Verse
Faber and Faber. £3.50.

...t of an anthology of Irish
is immediately faced with
the same problems which
the historian of Ireland. What
...? Is there an Irish nation,
...three two, or even three,
...cions? Can there be such a
...an Irish civilization, given
...traction of the Gaelic world
...ey omnipresence of English
...from the eighteenth century
...?

...ese questions the historians
...em, recently at least, waver-
...d uncertain responses. Faced
...nflict in the north of Ire-
...and the continuing possibility
...ch wider civil war, they have
...s increasingly hard to speak
...and whereas seven ten years
...ny substance of diversity
...ally recognized—or regard-
...certain oddity of Ulstermen
...which they would presently
...d—nowadays the tendency
...ms to be to speak, sorrow-
...gleefully according to locu-
...two irreconcilable nations.

...e therefore challenging and
...e to find the editors of the



Augustus John's portrait of Lady Gregory, from her autobiography, Seventy Years (Colin Smythe Ltd, Gerrards Cross, pp 583, £9.75).

...ost recent anthologies of Irish
...agreed in asserting that,
...ypes notwithstanding, there
...s a unity which transcends
...rious differences of Gaelic
...glo-Irish. That two traditions
...st in Ireland, and have done
...uries, is too trite to need
...e. But both Brendan Ken-
...n the *Penguin Book of Irish*
...and several years back and now
...ontague in the *Faber Book*
...sh Verse start from the same
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...which bring out better than
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...the end of the nineteenth
...the rediscovery of a past

out of which might be fashioned an Irish literature in English. And specialists, if not a wider public, are equally aware that the rediscovery of that past simultaneously evoked an impulse to create a new Irish literature in Irish. What Mr Montague does in roughly the first third of his book is to reveal that rediscovered past to us through the medium of translation.

Put thus baldly, it sounds a second-hand, reach-me-down kind of proceeding. But we very quickly learn that Ireland has been almost miraculously fortunate in her translators, the best of whom are splendidly represented here. In its modern form, what we might call creative translation from the Irish dates from Douglas Hyde at the end of last century (though it can be traced further back still), and the list includes, besides the peerless Frank O'Connor, Austin Clarke, Valentin Iremonger, Thomas Kinsella, Michael Hartnett and John Montague himself—all of them except O'Connor appearing here also in their own right as poets in English.

The early and medieval poetry which blossoms in their translations may well seem strange—but, surely, also haunting—to English ears. To any Irishman, whatever his origins, it cannot be other than intensely moving, with its combination of innocence and grace, of vigour and earthiness, of sheer joy in the use of language clouded, sooner than later, by that melancholy which each of us carries in his bones. This is

After the Normans arrived in the twelfth century, Irish poetry, the late bardic poetry, is increasingly centred on the theme of loss, "like a dog howling after his master", as Mr Montague says. This theme of loss, or mutilation, was to be heard repeatedly through the centuries up to our own time, but this anthology demonstrates that the loss was rather less than a facile reading of Irish history would suggest. The impact of English was irresistible, no doubt, and London drew Anglo-Irish writers like a magnet. But the great-

est of them, Swift, tethered unwillingly to Dublin, remained essentially outside English society. Feeling himself to be outside Irish society as well, he combined in his own person the essential ingredients of the satirist, and it is surely no accident that from his time onwards the Anglo-Irish, suspended like him between two cultures, have been the true playboys of the Western world, their special gift the cutting edge of destructive comedy.

Mr Montague would claim Swift and also Goldsmith (though he is a more doubtful case) as Irish writers on the double ground that each shows "the pressure of local experience" and was regarded as a seminal influence by other writers. This is certainly true of Swift and if, as Mr Montague suggests, Goldsmith influenced Brian Merriman of the marvellous *The Midnight Court*, as well as being himself influenced by the great musician Carolan, then the interaction between the two traditions may well have been closer than has generally been supposed. With the nineteenth century the English tradition seemed to triumph, but this triumph was never complete. Not only did the scholars begin to disinter the myths and legends upon which a new generation would feed and swell, but in folk-song and ballad (first in Irish, then in English) the native note continued to sound. It is a pity that pressure on space has prevented Mr Montague from demonstrating this as fully for the nineteenth century as for the eighteenth.

The same pressure equally prevents him from giving a fair crack of the whip to the long poems of Samuel Ferguson and William Allingham, though the extract from the latter's *Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland* shows some of the defects as well as some of the virtues of the genre. The section called "The Eviction", which has, heaven knows, a theme integral enough to Irish society, strikes me as curiously artificial. All the stage properties are there (rifles gleaming in the rain, etc), but the effect is "literary" and passion is polished out of existence. One searing phrase of Parnell's would light up that desolate landscape more vividly than a dozen of Allingham's stanzas.

After the earthquake we call Yeats nothing was ever to be the same again, but, as Mr Montague rightly observes, just as Yeats saved himself by reacting against his predecessors, so his successors did best who reacted most against him and, struggling out from beneath the debris, found their own styles and their own identities. Austin Clarke was perhaps the first major poet to do so, but Patrick Kavanagh followed suit; so, too, did Thomas Kinsella, and Richard Murphy, and the whole new generation of younger poets whose work is still developing under our eyes.

It is not chance that those voices which now speak to us most compellingly have often a northern accent, but here we meet a difficulty which not even Mr Montague can resolve. Poets like Seamus Heaney or Michael Longley or Derek Mahon—or indeed, to go back further, Louis MacNeice — can and do express much of the northern agony. But agony transmuted into art, while it can move the reader almost unbearably, can also insulate him against too much reality. More precisely, it can introduce him to one kind of reality, that of the creative artist, while leaving another kind, that of the sectarian fanatic, bleeding on the pavement outside. No amount of sympathetic identification of the poet with his subject will give us the whole of Belfast, because there is some of Belfast which no art can either interpret or redeem.

To this Mr Montague could reasonably reply that his purpose was quite otherwise—" to create an anthology which leads up to the present, with the Irish tradition as it has been glimpsed by English-speaking writers ". This purpose he has admirably fulfilled, and we have a rich and often beautiful book as a result. Even the historian—whose frame of reference is inevitably wider and whose conception of diversity in Ireland is based on evidence other than a purely poetic tradition—will take away a deeper understanding of a culture that combines immense resources with a seemingly insatiable urge for self-destruction which lacerates the heart.

F. S. L. Lyons's most recent book is Ireland Since the Famine (1971).

August Books



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Thames and Hudson

Eyeball to eyeball

PETER YOUNG and RICHARD HOLMES :

The English Civil War
A Military History of the Three Civil Wars 1642-1651.

366pp. Eyre Methuen. £6.25 (paperback, £2.50).

The English Civil War has a special place in English historiography. At the level of popular historical writing for an avowedly non-academic market, it must vie with the Elizabethan Age, even if lagging behind the two world wars of this century, for a place in the top league table. At the same time, like the French Revolution in French historiography and partly for the same reasons, it has attracted professional historians of all types and denominations, on of all preparation again to any other comparable period of time before the twentieth century.

Yet the military history of the 1640s and 1650s has tended to remain a little apart from the mainstream of research and writing. Whereas the great masters of past generations, most notably S. R. Gardiner and C. H. Firth, took immense pains to integrate a detailed and, to the best of their capacity, scrupulously exact account of battles and campaigns into their general political narrative, too many of their successors—even the most eminent and original—have been largely content to play back the same recording, and to treat the civil wars in the field as essentially a by-product of political, religious, economic, social and other events. Thus the Parliamentarian victory in the First Civil War becomes a function of superior wealth, numbers, organization and morale; and this is, in turn, seen as a consequence of the divisions in the country from 1642 on. Likewise with the Second Civil War of 1648, and the Anglo-Scottish campaigns of 1650-51, even the reconquest of Ireland in 1649-52.

Not that this view is wrong, in the sense of being open to logical or factual contradiction. Other things being equal, God normally is "on the side of the Big Battalions". But how often are other things equal in war? If there is an element of the contingent in all human affairs, then this must surely play a larger part in the outcome of armed conflict than it does, for instance, in long-term social and economic change.

It was among the merits of Austin Woolrych's neglected and all-too-short *Battles of the English Civil War* (1961) that the actual encounters were related both to the roles of the individual leaders and to the logical background—and hence to politics. It would be doctrinaire to argue that personal military experience in war and a proper professional academic training are both necessary for anyone aspiring to write absolutely first-class military history. One can easily think of outstanding exceptions, while neither is any guarantee of such an achievement.

Among the virtues of *The English Civil War* by Peter Young and Richard Holmes are their understanding of the tactics, weapons and logistics of seventeenth-century warfare, and their knowledge of, and feeling for, the topography of the English and Scottish landscape. This is a popular history, and we evidently have to have Chapters One and Two, "The Causes of the War" and "The Nation Divided", which say nothing new (how could they?), but show how difficult it is to summarize and yet be balanced and accurate. With Chapter Three, "Organisation and Tactics", the authors really come into their own; indeed this might with advantage have been longer, and more might have been done to bring the reader back to it in the course of the narrative chapters which follow.

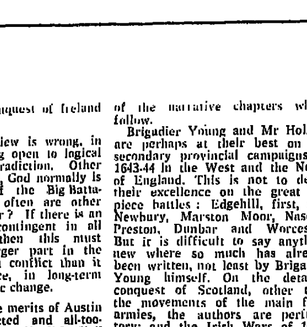
Brigadier Young and Mr Holmes are perhaps at their best on the secondary provincial campaigns of 1643-44 in the West and the North of England. This is not to decry their excellence on the great set-piece battles: Edgehill, first, and Newbury, Marston Moor, Naseby, Preston, Dunbar and Worcester. But it is difficult to say anything new where so much has already been written, not least by Brigadier Young himself. On the detailed conquest of Scotland, other than the movements of the main field armies, the authors are perfunctory; and the Irish Wars of 1641-52 are not covered at all.

The purpose of taking the story forward to 1660, in Part Five, is not clear, other than again to conform with the demands of writing for the general reader. From 1649 on, as at the beginning, it is not so much the authors' prejudices as their haste over political and other details which has sometimes let them down. Considered as a strictly military history of what happened in England from 1642 to 1651, this book is wider in scope than Brigadier Young's *The Great Civil War: A Military History* (1959), written jointly with the late A. H. Burne, and out of print for some years. The strategic judgments on Charles I, Cromwell, Fairfax, Rupert, and many lesser commanders are more balanced and judicious than those in that book, or for instance in H. C. B. Rogers's *Battles and Generals of the Civil Wars* (1968), which is otherwise its nearest competitor.

The English civil wars were indeed lost and won in the field and on the battlefield, as well as in the council and debating chambers, the committee rooms, tavern parlours, and livery company halls. To explain adequately how events in the field were related to what happened elsewhere remains as a challenge to historians. In this there is more good work still to be done.

Historians in the Middle Ages

In this book, the first on the subject in English, Beryl Smalley, former Vice Principal of St. Hilda's College, Oxford, traces the development from Einhard, who saw his Life of Charlemagne as an imperial biography in the tradition of Suetonius, to the recorders of conquest and crusade, who were freed by the novelty and excitement of their story from dependence on ancient models. Men such as William of Tyre, who was himself adviser to the kings of Jerusalem, and Villehardouin, who went on the Fourth Crusade, directly participated in the events about which they wrote. The author also examines the basic ideas which shaped the historians' thought – what they inherited from the Roman world, and what they took from the Bible. In the same way, the pictures accompanying the text illustrate not only the histories themselves, but medieval man's view of the world and its impact on his interpretation of events.



99 illustrations, 10 in colour. 202 pp. 9½" × 6¾" (24.7 × 17.2 cm)
ISBN 0 500 25039 x £4.50

Thames and Hudson

the new review

in the July issue

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Kingsley Amis: A profile by Clive James
Roy Fuller: Seven poems
Jon Stallworthy: Owen and Sassoon
Jonathan Raban: One American City
Peter Porter: Grub Street v. Academe
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Vane imaginings

J. H. ADAMSON and H. F. FOLLAND :

Sir Harry Vane
His Life and Times 1613-1662

498pp plus 12 illustrations. Bodley Head. £5.

Sir Harry Vane the younger, Governor of Massachusetts in the 1630s, was one of the most influential politicians in England during the Long Parliament of 1640-53. Administrative genius, intimate friend of Cromwell, religious idealist, subtle political fixer and woolly political theorist, he remains an opaque and seemingly unfathomable figure. Margaret Judson has recently examined his ideas, and Violet Rowe his administrative achievements and his guiding role in the creation of the Long Parliament's navy; but he awaits the thorough and sensitive biography that students of the Puritan Revolution would find so valuable.

J. H. Adamson and H. F. Folland, professors at the University of Utah, do not fill the gap. In form, *Sir Harry Vane* is a kind of cross between a biography, a critical novel. It contains information and historical judgments, its virtues are buried beneath imaginative excesses and sentimentality that are curious literary tendencies, excerpts will convey. The book begins:

> On a May morning in [illegible] pulled by two fine [illegible] at the parish church [illegible] County Essex [illegible] nurse alighted, holding [illegible] infant in her arms. [illegible] young woman in her [illegible] ries, aristocratic in [illegible] Frances Darcy, Lady [illegible] was bringing her [illegible] baptised.

Later the authors describe *Basilike*, the book which

> in some mysterious [illegible] pered to the people [illegible] and plum puddings, [illegible] in warm taverns, of [illegible] songs—and of a land [illegible] with guns now enabled [illegible] swords to rule every[illegible]

might still be for ahead [illegible] left the political scene, [illegible] implicit in his work.

This is a strong and [illegible] about a statesman who [illegible] cause of his achievement [illegible] diminished appeal today. [illegible] does not err on the side [illegible] worship, but he does not [illegible] phasizing the qualities [illegible] tinguished his hero—[illegible] duty, clarity of mind, [illegible] application. It is difficult [illegible] traditional image, to [illegible] people actually loved [illegible] any rate felt for him. "[illegible] Pitt", wrote Canning, [illegible] on hearing of his death [illegible] Pitt", simultaneously [illegible] his most furious political [illegible] the Duchess of Devonshire.

Mr Jarrett finds room within a comparatively small compass to provide some sensible and perceptive pages on the social and political issues which form the context of Pitt's extraordinary career. But he should know better than the writer of the caption to the pictures more closely. The pictures are well chosen, but Shelburne and Rockingham were never in the Commons.

Rolling up the map

DEREK JARRETT :

Pitt the Younger

224pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £3.25.

Pitt the Younger is the fifth of a handsomely illustrated series of monographs on British prime ministers under the general editorship of A. J. P. Taylor, who in a brief introduction confesses his prejudice in favour of Fox and a personal feeling that he finds much to admire in Pitt's career, but little to like.

Incontrovertibly this was one of the most important premierships in English history. The Younger Pitt not only confronted issues of unprecedented magnitude: he transformed politics and administration. As Derek Jarrett remarks, his premiership saw a profound change in the relationship between government and governed—a shift from independence and hostility on the part of the governed to a high degree of identification. The map Pitt rolled up was of an old, libertarian England of parish, county, squire and justice, Parliamentary reform, administrative consistency, the Empire, which was based on skin colour. These fantasies thrive today when the only place most Black men can successfully compete with Whites is in bed.

Sexual Life Between Blacks and Whites is a well researched book, in which Miss Day tries to replace myth with fact. Blacks do not reach puberty earlier than Whites. The majority of racial marriages are not made by Black men expressing their supposedly insatiable desire to capture White women: there are as many Black women marrying White men, although many of these marriages take place in rural areas where they are socially inconspicuous. Black women do not drop babies with effortless ease; they suffer from more child-bearing disorders, mainly related to poverty, than do White women. Whether they are sexually more active or not, Blacks clearly pay the penalties of sex more than Whites. Ten times as many Black women as White are arrested for prostitution in New York. Nine-tenths of Americans who have been arrested for rape are Black, not to mention those killed outside the law simply for being accused of rape. Black women have had until recently far less opportunity than White women for abortions.

From earliest colonial times, the Black woman was never sexually taboo to Whites; it was just marriage that was forbidden. Miss Day makes good use of her rich historical material in showing the interracial sex life of the South before the Civil War. Plantation owners often pointed out to their dinner guests the physical resemblance between themselves and their light-skinned Negro servants. Thomas Jefferson, like many slave owners who took care to look after their own offspring, freed five of his mulatto children when he died. Black concubines were so popular in New Orleans in the early nineteenth century that three-quarters of the houses were occupied by kept women and a seasonal Octaroon Ball was held for White gentlemen to survey the new crop of debutante Black girls (no Black males were allowed).

Today many Black men seek out White partners. Their motives are complex—revenge, to be sure, guilt, status, novelty, and self-respect. Black women, according to Miss Day, have become from necessity self-sufficient matriarchs, given to berating their Black mates for shiftlessness, infidelity and low earnings. In contrast, White women may seem submissive and dependent. Thus Black women who criticize the men who "talk black and sleep white" are among the most unprotected women in the world.

There is good reporting in this book, full of the sexual confidences of both races and the kind of jeers that racial mixing still may bring in the United States. "How was it, honey?" a woman motorist called out to the actress Shirley MacLaine, who was walking on a street in Atlanta with a Negro. Yet the book has a curious fault, considering its provenance. It is full of sexual stereotypes—about the Italians as connoisseurs of women, about the French who believe they are the world's greatest lovers, and about the poor cold English, warped into kinky sex by the childhood beatings of their nannies:

> One of the reasons put forth for Englishwomen's wholesale acceptance of Black GI's as lovers during World War II is that, in comparison to Englishmen who are notoriously diffident about touch communication, the black lovers used their sensual skills to heighten the sensual experience.

Passages like that do nothing for social anthropology and perpetuate the very myths that the author would like to abolish.

Bonaparte's sawbones

ROBERT G. RICHARDSON :

Larrey
Surgeon to Napoleon's Imperial Guard.

266pp. Murray. £4.50.

Although it can be argued that there are others who should share his limelight, Dominique Larrey is rightly the most famous of Napoleon's military medical officers. As a young surgeon in the appalling conditions of the early revolutionary armies he urged better organization, better techniques, improved post-operative treatment and a scrupulous care for hygiene. He was himself a fine surgeon, and the survival rate of his patients, even after difficult operations, was remarkably high.

Above all, contrary to most professional opinion at the time, Larrey saw the need for prompt surgery and the speedy evacuation of casualties. To meet it, he devised his "flying ambulances"—well-equipped and highly mobile surgical units able to set up advanced dressing-stations close to the line at the outset of an engagement. Their specially designed light ambulance vehicles could collect the non-walking wounded and evacuate them after treatment to prepared rear hospitals.

His first efforts were inevitably small-scale, experimental and beset by difficulties. Then in 1797 he joined Bonaparte's victorious army of Italy as chief surgeon. The young doctor fell under the spell of the young General; the general liked what he saw of the doctor's work. Thereafter, though still with many frustrations, Larrey was able effect and expand his system spread his ideas through and example. After starting Egypt he became chief the Imperial Guard in served with it in every where it fought until, was appointed Surgeon of the Grand Army for campaigns of Russia, France. Wounded and the Prussians at Waterloo, at once released by Blücher son's wounds he had years earlier.

Not even Larrey could court to the thousands produced by a few hours leonic battle. But he did with courage and devotion the adoration of the esteem of Europe and the unique accolade is will: "C'est l'homme vertueux que j'ai connu."

It was a splendid modern military medicine in the field is founded on Larrey's But Robert G. Richardson hero-worship to excess orters the surgeon's own his own vehement and questionable strictures and "the Administration" must also read between the recognize that Larrey was character, arrogant touch ity, jealous and suspicious leagues. His reputation without special pleading traits should not stand These are minor blemishes otherwise excellent biography draws to good effect ally untapped Larrey Wellcome collection.

The miscegenators

BETH DAY :

Sexual Life Between Blacks and Whites

479pp Collins. £3.50.

[illegible] a myth—the sexy Black and [illegible] Inhibited White? Beth Day, [illegible] American writer working under [illegible] supervision of Margaret Mead, [illegible] arrives a great many fantasies that [illegible] White world, especially in the [illegible] United States, holds about the nature [illegible] of the attraction between Black and [illegible] White. She considers that they grow [illegible] out of primitive associations of dark [illegible] as with night, with excrement, and [illegible] with the American form of slavery

DAVID & CHARLES

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David & Charles : Newton Abbot . Devon

Corrupted absolutely?

CLIVE IRVING :

True Brit

226pp. Cape. £2.50.

In his new look at the state of Britain Clive Irving sees little hope that we can change our spots. He counts them all over again and finds that they have multiplied. Our condition is plainly desperate: "In the truest sense, Britain is a deeply corrupted country". Old symptoms have intensified: the Establishment has been succeeded by the "Custodians", who are still more exclusive and unapproachable, surrounded — as a respectful distance—by variously furious or menacing groups like the "Gentlemen", the "Hustlers", the "Fiddlers". Parliament has slumped into ritual, the press is carnal and cowardly; there is no health in us. Much of the criticism is undeniable and yet, perversely, its total consistency works against it. Surely, readers will feel, there is something to be said on the other side? But Mr Irving will see that as just another symptom. "The British", he remarks in his scolding way, "are not cocksure. They are truth-shy."

Our own business

DONALD MADGWICK and TONY SMYTHE :

The Invasion of Privacy

197pp. Pitman. £3.50.

MERVIN JONES (Editor) :

Privacy

230pp. Newton Abbot : David and Charles. £5.25.

These two books manfully and usefully examine a social problem of growing and, it is surely not too much to say, frightening urgency: how do we reconcile the right of the individual to be let alone with society's need to know about him? In support of the right to be let alone (a discovery, by the way, of the American courts: ours seem uncertain whether it really exists), the evidence is mainly deductive, of the intellect. The public "right to know", on the other hand, has been formidably strengthened by the state's inevitable assumption of responsibility for many things which in the past (as Mervyn Jones says in a long and excellent introduction) were left to economic forces or to private effort:

> Take, for instance, a New Town. The people likely to settle there will include a high proportion of young men and women, unmarried or newly married. How many schools will be needed? It depends on how many children they are likely to have, a question of their wishes and intentions. What do they regard as a desirable family size? . . . Will they employ contraception? How many of them are Catholics, how many of the Catholics obey the rulings of their church? . . .

—which is a mere beginning. The effect of these two books is to highlight the importance of the Younger Report on Privacy and at the same time to challenge its diffidence.

Both are much concerned about the computer and its growing effect on our lives. "Out of the millions of items which are annually recorded", write Donald Madgwick and Tony Smythe, "there must be unnumbered thousands which have been misconstrued or else are simply wrong. A whole folk-lore has grown up around them . . . from the threatening letters sent out over a bill for £0.0.0., to the RAF Records Office machine which discharged an airman on the score of pregnancy."

At the same time, the accuracy of the records is sometimes a matter of subjective judgment: Mr Madgwick and Mr Smythe tell of a Watford businessman who found himself unable to obtain credit from finance houses. He decided to join, in an assumed name, the trade association supplying the damaging details. The manager suggested that he test their efficiency by asking for a credit check on any individual or company. He asked for a check on his own name and out came the record card. "'Don't deal with that bastard'", said the manager. "'A bad risk. People like him should be locked up.'" It turned out that the system recorded four judgments against his late father, of the same name and address, whose business affairs had been devastated by illness. "We cite the case", say the authors, "as an instance of the mischief that can be caused when everyone concerned is acting in good faith."

Mr Jones's is the better book for repeated use and reference. It is one of the David & Charles Sources for Contemporary Issues Series and consists of more than 100 carefully attributed extracts from contemporary reports, articles, speeches, protests and draft parliamentary Bills, all conveniently grouped under suitable headings—Techniques of Intrusion, the Computer Revolution, Police Records, the Mass Media, Private Eyes, the Banks, Getting a Job, etc. Mr Madgwick and Mr Smythe cover the same ground often using surprisingly similar language ("Let Barry Quartermain take up the story", both books say half-way through their reports on Britain's least attractive Private Eye); but their style is the more effective for its purpose—staccato, hard-hitting, no words wasted. And they are fully aware, with Mr Jones, that "a total right to privacy could bring with it a host of dangers".

It must be said that Mr Jones's book scores heavily over the other for accuracy, its only lapse being the statement that the Dangerous Drugs Act 1970 "empowers police officers to search private premises without a warrant when they suspect the possession of illegal drugs"—a rather misleading way (whatever the police get away with in practice) of referring to authorization by the Home Secretary for police entry to chemists' shops, wholesale druggists and laboratories. But Mr Madgwick and Mr Smythe fare worse. Recalling that in 1970 the Durham police "installed a camera in an upper room to photograph people arriving at Durham Magistrates' Court for the hearing of a drugs case", they see in this "a dereliction of duty in failing to seek the permission of the magistrates". It was much worse than that. It was a criminal offence under section 41 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925, an egregious police blunder, and no court could have given permission for it.

In 1972, they say, "the public learned for the first time of the existence of a series of Home Office circulars dating back to the mid-1950s, laying down procedures whereby the police inform professional bodies about any of their members who have had convictions". These Home Office instructions go back long before that—at least to 1925. (And there is some nonsense here about that particular police obligation. What should the police do, for example, about the dispensing of poisons by a qualified chemist who is known to be frequently drunk in his shop? The situation is certainly not unknown.) The Special Branch have no more power than other police officers to "intercept mail and telephone calls". It is not true to say that "10,000 national or local government officials have a statutory right to enter private premises without permission"; they all need permission, and the public (already much misled by television, radio and whodunit) should not be encouraged to believe otherwise.

But both these books will be useful when Parliament can again be induced to consider, as it surely must, the creation of a statutory right of privacy—qualified as necessary. May it be soon. As Mr Jones points out, the subject has so far inspired only two short Parliamentary discussions—in 1971 and 1973: both on Fridays with a handful of members present. It was on July 13 last year that Robert Carr, Home Secretary, promised a White Paper on the subject. Nothing has been heard of it since, perhaps because Carr was able to quote the rather pusillanimous Younger Committee as having said that it "did not find a situation which it thought to be very serious or to be one which was fast deteriorating". Younger was divided on the question whether there should be a general legal right of privacy. These two books are not divided at all; and together they supply a valuable critique of the Younger Report, deserving study by anyone now taking up what has become a question of great political urgency.

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TLS Commentary

Concepts of mind

The *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* has just acquired a sibling—the *International Review of Psycho-Analysis*, which is intended to supplement and complement the *Journal*, especially in dealing with the broader cultural and intellectual applications of psychoanalysis. The first issue, a double number, contains contributions from, among others, the late D. W. Winnicott (on "Fear of breakdown") and J.-B. Pontalis (on "Dream as an object"). One or two of the longer articles are very substantial indeed—Hilda Abraham's biographical account of her father, Karl Abraham, runs to nearly sixty pages—and although some of the contributions are strictly for fellow-professionals, there is a good deal to engage the general reader. K. R. Eissler's consideration of theoretical and technical problems arising from the payment of fees in psychoanalysis is particularly gripping, and particularly thorough: he even finds time to address himself to such interesting questions as what an analyst's attitude should be if a patient offers to pay him with "hot" money, and whether he should accept a fee when analysing a call-girl.

Several of the contributors deal directly with literary themes, including Hanna Segal, whose article "Delusion and artistic creativity" takes as its text William Golding's *The Spire*. In addition, there is a useful bibliography of "medico-psychological and psychoanalytic studies" of Shakespeare—some 320 items in all, mainly Freudian in orientation, although the compilers have been industrious and eclectic enough to unearth such obscure medico-psychological contributions as *Shakespeare's Insomnia and the Causes thereof* (Chicago, 1886) and "Was Shakespeare a sexual psychopath?" (*Archivo delle psicopatie sessuali*, 1896).

The *International Review* is published by Baillière Tindall, 7 and 8 Henrietta Street, London WC2 8QE, to whom inquiries about subscriptions should be addressed.

Next week in the TLS

Next week's 44-page issue of the *TLS* will contain special articles on Women and Literature by Rebecca West, Germaine Greer and Lorna Sage. Long reviews will include James Joll on Joachim Fest's biography of Hitler, Stephen Koss on Henry Pelling's biography of Churchill, G. Wilson Knight on Harley Granville-Barker's *Uncollected Prefaces to Shakespeare*. Peter Conrad on Cruikshank and R. K. Webb on *Essays in the History of Publishing*. There will also be an article by Christopher Ricks on Francis Ford Coppola's film *The Conversation*.

Wicket Maiden

It is a game for gentle men;
Entirely wrong that man's spare rib
Should learn the mysteries of spin.

Women should not be allowed
To study subtleties of flight;
They should bowl underarm, and wide,

Or, better still, not bowl at all,
Sit elegant in summer chairs,
Flatter the quiet with pale applause.

It shouldn't happen, yet it did;
She bowled a wicked heartbreak—one.
That's all. God help the next man in.

Vernon Scannell



"Minstrel Banjo Player" by D. Morrill (c 1850), shown in the Whitechapel Art Gallery's 1955 exhibition of American Primitive Art. The Gallery (Whitechapel High Street, London E1 7QX) is holding a Catalogue Sale of its exhibitions back to 1955. John Holland (1973), Gareth Jones (1973) and Michael Perton (1972) are each rated at a modest 2p, the prices ranging up to the £1 asked for the American Primitive Art catalogue. The Gallery's current exhibition (until July 26) does not, however, feature its old catalogues, but the shapes and colours of things to come, namely Diploma in Art and Design work from four London art colleges; Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Central School of Art and Design, Chelsea School of Art and St Martin's School of Art.

The old triangle

DORA CARRINGTON: What exactly is an eminent Victorian?

LYTTON STRACHEY: An eminent Victorian is the sort of person who is likely to have his biography written by Lytton Strachey.

This exchange comes early on in Peter Luke's new play, *Bloomsbury*, at the Phoenix Theatre—a misleading title, for the play takes place not in Bloomsbury but mostly at Strachey's country cottage; and it is not about the Bloomsbury group but about the relationship of Strachey, Carrington and Ralph Partridge. Virginia Woolf is the narrator: a haggard female Prospero who seems in some deeply improbable way to create the play before us until she is driven into madness by guilt and, in a doubly melodramatic coda complete with projections of foaming sea, she is overwhelmed by, yes, the waves.

It is these little literary identification tags, carefully fastened to the play's lapel for easy recognition, that give it away from the first; and the piece of dialogue quoted at the beginning confirms the impression, which is never shaken again, that Mr Luke has written not a play which deals with people but a charade which deals in names. *Bloomsbury* is a piece for snobs: it clearly expects the thrill of recognition when famous names are mentioned and when their bearers appear. But literature in itself does not make good drama. The creative act is not at home on the stage, and artists are only convincing characters when we see them as people. In *The Doctor's Dilemma* we have to take Dubedat for granted as an artist: he lives in the play as an emotional and moral blackmailer using his art as his weapon. This is true of novels too: Proust and Thomas Mann have left us, not characters of creative people but portraits of temperaments.

So Mr Luke's Virginia Woolf inspires no belief as she rambles on about her writing. Perhaps it is just as well that she is the only Bloomsbury figure of abiding importance we see in the play: we do not meet Forster, Fry or Russell, who were more important than Strachey; nor Leonard Woolf, who seems much more human and sympathetic. And what we have of the pathetic Strachey-Carrington-Partridge relationship is little more than bland smut warmed up with vague but hectic emotion. We are in an intellectual's *Peyton Place* where the characters are deeply convinced of their own significance without making the slightest impression on us. "I", says Lytton Strachey, conscientious objector, to a lady who chides him for not wearing a uniform while Englishmen fight for our civilization, "I am the civilization they're fighting for." He is right; but Mr Luke does not prove the case.

Guilty party

The countless books and articles about Kafka that have appeared since his death fifty years ago put one in mind of the warning which the Prison Chaplain gives Josef K. in *The Trial*: "You should not pay too much attention to the opinions [of commentators]. The writings are unalterable, and the opinions are often nothing more than expressions of despair at that fact." So it was courageous of Franz Kuna and his colleagues in the School of European Studies at the University of East Anglia to organize their recent Kafka Symposium (July 7-10). This might easily have been an instance of what Kafka called "digging the Pit of Babel". In the event, nothing of the kind occurred. As Erich Heller demonstrated in his opening paper, everyone who reads Kafka is forced, whether he likes it or not, to make a conscious effort to interpret the text. And, as it turned out, the distinguished authorities present all showed a commendable readiness to listen to and discuss one another's interpretations. They produced a wealth of insights into Kafka's work, even if nothing resembling a consensus finally emerged.

Just how diverse their interpretations often were can be seen from the first three papers, all of which discussed Josef K.'s guilt in *The Trial*. For Erich Heller it was to be explained in terms of an extreme, quasi-Manichaen form of the metaphysics of German Idealism. Walter Sokel, however, saw it as partly the result of an oedipal fixation and partly the result of K.'s failure to make an existential decision to be himself. J. P. Stern then argued that the Law under which Josef K. was guilty was a prophetic vision of National Socialist legal theory and practice, by which men were condemned simply for being what they were rather than for anything they had done.

As well as interpretations proper, there were attempts to explain how so many interpretations could arise. Anthony Thorlby elaborated an ingenious philosophical model to account for the fact that such varied interpretations all seemed to have some genuine bearing on Kafka's work, while Ronald Gray argued that much of the alleged complexity in Kafka's writings, which had given critics so much to work on, was in fact nothing more than a series of muddles caused by Kafka's literary shortcomings.

Approaching It

The 'it' in question is sociology, a subject much divided at the moment. In Approaches to Sociology (£5.25, paper £2.95) the leading exponents of sociology in Britain put their views forward under the editorship of John Rex, to form a composite and up-to-date account of the debates in sociology today.

Demystifying It

Here the 'it' is the world. Sociology and the Demystification of the Modern World (£4.50) is John Rex's own book and as expected it is a controversial one because he sees sociology and its demystifying power as something that should be given to the people . . . what if it worked?

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The central figure in this early nineteenth-century Romanian secular icon" (oil on wood panel) is almost certainly Alexander Ypsilantis. On his left, Romanian boyars; on his right, Orthodox prelates; below, five groups of Etairists.

The Greek labyrinth

By Richard Clogg

...VAKALOPOULOS: ...a Ellinismou ... Tourkokratia 1669-1812 ... 450 drachmas.

...OUSE: ... of Greek Independence ... University Press. £10.

...AKIN: ... Struggle for ... 1821-1833 ... £5.

...est excess of Vyrono-...mania, one begins ... the force of the Duke ...'s complaint that ... was such a humbug as ... affair altogether". But ... a pity if the philhel-...ism engendered by ...iversary of Greek in-... were to distract atten-... of the most fascinat-... complex of modern ...ements, whose char-... a lasting imprint on ... history of Greece.

...k nationalism was not ... first developed nation-...ar within the Ottoman ... also the first to mani-...side the confines of ... West; and indeed it ...alyst for other Balkan ...ements, which were ... a reaction against ... and ecclesiastical ... as against Ottoman ... attempt by a numeric-... politically powerful ... to graft Western ...ideologies on to a tradi-... in many respects primi-... has contributed power-... cultural and political ..., not to say schizo-...modern Greece.

... complex of reasons ... precocity of the ... movement, not the ... was the pervasive ... romantic Hellenism in ... Western culture, are ... the fourth and latest ...postolos Vakalopoulos's ... history of the modern ... he prefers, the *His-... Hellenism*, that vague, ...istic, and ultimately ... concept so dear to ...ans. Earlier volumes ..., the first of which ...slated into English as *...the Greek Nation: the ...Period, 1204-1461* (New ..., 1970), have revived ...sies surrounding the ... of the modern Greeks. ... great bugbear of Greek ... P. Fallmerayer, who ... the very moment that ... securing its indepen-...propounded, and backed ...ence, the view that not ...Hellenic blood flowed in ... the modern Greeks. ... view that had also been ... on rather more sub-...unds, by Shelley and ... encounters with the ...chants of Leghorn, ... Kishinev. The whole ... controversy is of great ... but his views can-... be dismissed as absurd, ... Dakin does in *The ...le for Independence*.

... of attitudes that pro-...wrath of some reviewers ... Vakalopoulos's first ... obtrude from time to ... is "a veritable beacon ..."; many Greeks in the ...incipalities, "as Rom-...ans well know", chose ...selves off as *aromâni* or ...; the Valaades, a group ... Islam in the Grevena ... everything that was ... "Greeks"; books ...*Karamanlidika* (Turkish ... characters) "warmed ... the turcophones with ... Orthodoxy and bound ... with the rest of Hellen-... it is clear that few ...stantial populations of ... "Greeks", who ... concentrated in Asiatic ... were also to be found in ... quantities in Constanti-... European Turkey, had ...ception of being Greek ... period. Indeed the very ... this large literature in ... contradicts Professor ...'s contention else-... the evidence of an early ...century traveller, that ...spoken throughout Asia.

...Inevitably, the book is ... in approach. Little ... made to place the embry-...national movement within the overall Ottoman imperial context. Sultan Selim III's "Nizam-i Cedid", or New Order, a serious if unsuccessful attempt to reinvigorate the institutions, and particularly the military and naval capability, of the Empire, rates barely a paragraph in a book of some 850 pages, despite the existence of Stanford Shaw's exhaustive monograph on Selim. Professor Vakalopoulos does use some modern Turkish sources, but in Greece, unlike other Balkan countries, there is very little systematic study of the vast bulk of Ottoman archival material relating to the *Tourkokratia* which may be found in provincial archives in Greece and in the Turkish archives in Istanbul. Until this material is systematically exploited our knowledge of vital aspects of the history of the Greeks under Ottoman rule, such as systems of land tenure and taxation, must inevitably remain very incomplete.

Yet, if we get little idea of how the ferment in the Greek world was viewed through Ottoman eyes, a strength of the book is the convincing picture it gives of endemic rural disorder, as the Empire disintegrated into more or less independent fiefdoms; of the ever-shifting allegiances of the *armatoloi* and *klefts*, who were to provide the military backbone of the 1821 revolt; of earlier revolts such as those of 1770 in the Peloponnese, under Russian instigation, and the movement of Efthymios Blakhavas in Thessaly in 1808.

The book manifests both the strengths and weaknesses of Greek historical writing. Massive erudition and industry are to be found alongside a use of sources that is not always very discriminating. A novel, for instance, is cited to illuminate the mentality of the Crypto-Christians, who outwardly professed Islam but secretly practised the Christian religion and who were mainly to be found in Albania, Crete and Pontos. Amidst a plethora of factual information there is little attempt at sustained historical analysis. The book is essentially a collection of self-contained sections, often valuable in themselves, but failing to add up to a wholly convincing and coherent analysis of the internal dynamics of Greek society in the pre-independence period.

An instance of this is Professor Vakalopoulos's treatment of the growth of a Greek commercial bourgeoisie during the eighteenth century. He devotes much space to describing, with a wealth of fascinating detail, the development of a Greek merchant diaspora extending from Amsterdam to Calcutta and Odessa to Marseille, for during the decades before 1821 Greeks and hellenized Vlachs constituted a kind of supra-Balkan commercial class. By the end of the eighteenth century, for instance, there were Greek communities established in fifty-four cities of Hungary, with Greek schools in seventeen of them. Yet the crucial question—the political significance of the growth of this Greek commercial empire and its precise relationship to the national movement—receives scant attention. We are told in passing that prosperity made revolutionaries of the Greeks, that the desire for national liberation was a natural consequence of economic independence, that Greek merchants and blockade-runners acted as channels for revolutionary ideas. Yet what is the evidence to substantiate these commonplaces of Greek and, indeed, Western writing on the period? Contemporary Greek commentators, such as the anonymous authors of the satirical poem *Rossanglogallos* and of the *Elliniki Nomarkhia*, one of the most remarkable nationalist tracts in any language, bitterly castigated the merchants for their single-minded concentration on making money and their indifference to the plight of their fellow countrymen. Moreover, the wealthy, established merchants of the diaspora for the most part wanted nothing to do with the Philiki Etairia, the secret "friendly society" that laid the organizational framework for the revolt in 1821. Kapodistrias's gibe that the Etairia was made up of "miserable merchants' clerks" was truer than he probably realized, or indeed than C. M. Woodhouse and Professor Dakin would allow.

There is little evidence that the leadership of the Philiki Etairia paid much attention to the pure milk of Greek nationalism, as propagated by another failed merchant, Adamantios Korais, who, ensconced in Paris from 1788 until his death in 1833, urged the Greeks that all that was needed for them to acquire their independence was to imitate the virtues of their illustrious ancestors, and who was an important source of the *progonoplexia* or ancestor-worship that has bedevilled so much of modern Greek culture. This obsession manifested itself in an extreme, but not wholly uncharacteristic, form in Beniamin Lesvios's declaration in 1820, on the very eve of the revolt: "Neither the Greeks of old were, nor the Greeks of today are, subject to the laws of nature."

A virtue of Professor Vakalopoulos's book is that, unlike some Greek historians anxious to stress the European roots of modern Greek culture, he does not exaggerate the importance of the small westernized intelligentsia formed by Korais and his circle. In any case, given the lack of any systematic analysis of the Greek book trade, of reading patterns and of the extent of popular literacy, it is extremely difficult to assess the impact of Western thought in Greece during the critical decades before 1821.

Large numbers of books were published in Greek (some 1,300 in the first two decades of the nineteenth century alone) and these included, in addition to popular romances, translations of Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Western scientific texts. There must have been some kind of market for these publications, but historians of the Greek enlightenment too often equate a book's being published with its being read, and its being read with its being understood. While the views of the nascent Greek intelligentsia are given full exposure, Professor Vakalopoulos also gives weight to the obverse of the "Neo-Hellenic Enlightenment", the fanatical obscurantism of the Orthodox hierarchy and the messianic quality of Greek popular culture.

The Church looked with equal disfavour on the growing interest in the natural sciences and on the mounting obsession with Greece's classical heritage, symbolized by the adoption of the names of ancient worthies, sometimes at the direct instigation of foreign philhellenes. It was during the first decade or so of the nineteenth century that the Greeks began to give their children (and their ships) names such as Miltiades, Themistocles and Leonidas. Yet it is doubtful whether a sense of the past was widely diffused among the generality of Greeks during the pre-independence period, although it was remorselessly inculcated through the education system of independent Greece. Professor Vakalopoulos cites the contemporary historian Philimon to the effect that the Greeks took up arms consciously inspired by the example of their illustrious ancestors. But the recollection of another historian of the period, Koumas, is perhaps a more convincing reflection of reality. He records how he once compared the klephtic leader Nikotsaras to Achilles. Whereupon Nikotsaras angrily demanded "Who is this Achilles? . . . Did the musket of Achilles kill many?"

The reaction of many Orthodox ecclesiastics to this revival of interest in Greece's cultural heritage and in the enlightened learning of the West was intemperate and even violent. One denounced Plato as woman-obsessed, a pederast and a parasite, and urged Greeks not to send their children to trade and study in the West, which he denounced as a sink of moral and spiritual corruption. Another included Hobbes among "the shameless, babbling, atheistical freemasons" who lay at the root of spiritual and bodily destruction. It is instructive that as late as 1797 a director of the Patriarchal Academy in Constantinople, the Megali tou Genous Skholi, published a book in which he claimed to have utterly routed the cosmological system of Copernicus.

But what particularly aroused the wrath of the revolutionary intelligentsia was not so much the hierarchy's cultural obscurantism as its preaching of the need for total and unquestioning submission to the Ottoman *devlet*. The Empire, it was from time to time proclaimed, was of divine creation, raised up for the specific purpose of shielding Orthodoxy from the taint of the Latin and "Luthero-Calvinist" heresies. The Patriarch Gregory V was hung at the gate of the Patriarchate in Constantinople in 1821 not because, as is still sometimes maintained, he refused to denounce the insurgents, but despite the fact that he and the Holy Synod had anathematized Ypsilantis and his followers in the strongest terms. Given this kind of attitude, the widespread anti-clericalism of educated Greeks, to which was added a strain of popular anti-clericalism fomented by the exactions of an avaricious and corrupt hierarchy, was scarcely surprising. This current of anti-clericalism has inevitably been played down by Greek historians of the conservative nationalist school, and it is significant that Professor Vakalopoulos, in discussing the role of the Church, refers to the critical judgments of Constantine Paparrigopoulos, the mid-nineteenth-century theoretician of the doctrine of "helleno-christian civilization".

The spiritual vacuum created by the manifest inadequacies of the hierarchy was filled in part by the eschatological teachings of itinerant preachers such as Kosmas Aitolos, and in part by the almost universal subscription to prophetic and oracular beliefs of one kind or another. Frequently of a monumental obscurity, these could be construed as foretelling an ultimate end to the Hagarene tyranny, although at the same time they inculcated a fatalistic belief that Greece's liberation,

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when it came, would be brought about by divine intervention rather than armed insurrection.

Greek historians of Marxist or *marxisant* persuasion invariably cite Ioannis Pringos, a Greek merchant living in Amsterdam, as the epitome of the "progressive" bourgeois, chafing at the capriciousness of Ottoman rule and anxious for an independent Greece which would guarantee the optimum conditions for the untrammelled acquisition and, equally important, the retention of profit. Yet Pringos, in the midst of the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-1774 was firmly convinced of the imminent downfall of the Ottoman Empire on the basis of the prophecy of Leo the Wise that the Turks would be expelled by God from Constantinople after 320 years. Beliefs of this kind scarcely constituted the basis for revolutionary action, although there are examples of an uneasy coexistence of Western rationalist ideas with neo-Byzantine obscurantism. A translator of Newton into Greek, for instance, was also the author of a commentary on the oracles of Leo the Wise.

Professor Vakalopoulos ends his fourth volume in 1812 when, despite the unmistakable signs of ferment in Greek society, the traditional ruling elites—namely the Phanariotes who were entrenched at the very heart of Ottoman power, the wealthy merchants of the islands and of the diaspora, the hierarchy of the Orthodox church and the primates—were firmly wedded to the Ottoman status quo. This state of affairs led John Cam Hobhouse to conclude in 1810 that the likelihood of any "general revolution" of the Greeks without foreign support was "quite impracticable". The process by which Greek society was "premobilized", to employ Professor Dakin's term, during the ensuing decade and the volatile fortunes of the Greek cause during the war of Independence are described in the two English books under review.

Mr Woodhouse's narrative centres on the career of Count Ioannis Kapodistrias, or Capo d'Istria as he was known in his native Ionian Islands. The biography, the first full-length study in a Western language for over a century, is a remarkable *tour de force*, the more remarkable in that the author lacks what he politely terms "the privileges of academic life". The book is based on a vast range of reading in the printed sources in all the relevant languages. Mr Woodhouse has not made use of archival material but it is unlikely that it would have substantially altered the picture, with the possible exception of material in the Russian archives bearing on Kapodistrias's early diplomatic career.

Kapodistrias's reputation has generally suffered badly at the hands of Greek historians, at least those of liberal or left-wing persuasion, although at times it has proved politically expedient to laud his opposition to British policy in Greece. His policies as *kyvernitis*, or governor, of Greece between 1828 and his assassination in 1831, as a result of a personal vendetta, have been blamed for many of the ills that have subsequently afflicted the Greek body politic. He has been castigated as the embodiment of Russian autocracy, even as a paid Russian agent, who almost single-handedly stifled the democratic tendencies that had emerged during the war, the man whose centralizing policies fatally undermined the traditions of local self-government that had grown up during the period of Ottoman rule—in short a the precursor of another imported autocracy, that of the young King Otto and his Bavarian entourage.

Mr Woodhouse's view of Kapodistrias is much more sympathetic, although he never lapses into mere adulation. He sees Kapodistrias as a kind of international civil servant in the Hammarskjöld mould, but born a century and a half before his time, a supra-nationalist rather than a narrow nationalist, although always anxious to further the interests of his fellow-countrymen so far as was compatible with his allegiance to the Tsar Alexander I, whom he served as joint foreign minister after 1816. Eventually the conflict of loyalties proved too great, and in 1822 he effectively retired from the Russian service, to the premature delight of Metternich who, overestimating as always Kapodistrias's influence, termed him "the scourge of Europe". Mr Woodhouse gives equal weight to Kapodistrias's career before 1822; but only in that year, with his withdrawal to Switzerland, the scene of his early diplomatic activities, did he begin to deploy his great experience of the Great Powers' convoluted diplomacy directly in the cause of his embattled fellow-countrymen.

This activity was essentially in a low key, however, before his acceptance in 1827 of the offer made by the third national assembly of Troezene of the office of *kyvernitis* of the quasi-independent state, whose existence was somewhat haphazardly assured by the untoward destruction in the bay of Navarino of the Egyptian fleet by a combined English, French and Russian fleet under the command of Admiral Codrington. Although the Troezene assembly had elaborated an extremely liberal constitution, providing for power-sharing between the executive, legislature and judiciary, Kapodistrias soon made it clear that he was not going to put up with any nonsense about constitutions. Indeed he once said one could no more concede a constitution to the Greeks than one would give a razor to a child—a remark that contrasts with the view of the acerbic Scottish philhellene George Finlay, who knew Greece and the Greeks as well as any foreigner, and perhaps rather better than Kapodistrias himself, that the Greeks were "unfitted both by nature and circumstances for any but constitutional government".

Mr Woodhouse convincingly exculpates Kapodistrias from the charge of hypocrisy in urging the Tsar to grant constitutions in Poland and Finland, while manifesting no such zeal for constitutional rule in Greece. The crucial distinction was that in Finland and Poland the basic structures of government were intact, whereas in Greece, after eight years of fighting and civil war, there was merely chaos, symbolized by the fact that on Kapodistrias's arrival in Nafplion, the provisional capital, he found two rival *kapetanioi* bombarding each other from opposite ends of the town. Kapodistrias quickly realized that if he was to bring order out of anarchy he must both weaken the ties of sectionalism (for to most Greeks the notion of *patrida*, or fatherland, signified not the Greek state but their own particular region or village) and break the powers of the traditional elites, the merchants and ship owners, the primates ("Christian Turks" as Kapodistrias termed them), the *kapetanioi* ("robbers"), and the phanariots ("children of Satan"), with the intellectuals ("fools") thrown in for good measure, all of whom he considered to be parasites battening on the poor.

He was in fact engaged, as Mr Woodhouse points out, in a doomed endeavour to reshape the social structure of Greece, just as such later Greek autocrats as Metaxas and Papadopoulos have vainly sought to "socialize" the Greeks, with the distinction that they, unlike Kapodistrias, fundamentally disliked the people over whom they presumed to rule. Not surprisingly Kapodistrias, with his authoritarian ways, made many enemies among the *politikos kosmos* which then, as in subsequent periods of Greek history, played the game of politics largely ignorant of, and indifferent to, the interests of those outside its charmed circle. Yet among the peasant masses "Uncle John" Kapodistrias enjoyed considerable popularity, for they were the ultimate beneficiaries of what Professor Dakin sees as an attempt to fashion "a nation with a democratic society but not a democratic state". It is difficult to feel much sympathy with this desiccated, ascetic, humourless, sexless, hypochondriacal and self-righteous man (a description that could with equal justice be applied to his bitter critic and nearest rival in the pantheon of Greek independence, Adamantios Korais), but Mr Woodhouse has brought about the rehabilitation of a figure who has remained largely, and unfairly, a prophet without honour in his own country.

Professor Dakin, whose *Greek Struggle for Independence* admirably complements Mr Woodhouse's monograph, is more inclined to question Kapodistrias's statesmanship and indeed his domestic accomplishments. His book is equally based on a very wide range of sources (although he is over-generous to his academic colleagues in dispensing with documentation on the grounds that it is superfluous to the specialist), and his handling of the complex diplomacy of the war is masterly, as is his treatment of the idiosyncratic modes of warfare that characterized much of the fighting.

Repeated attempts to establish a national, regular, disciplined army foundered in the face of the hostility of the *kapetanioi*, the irregular military leaders, who rightly calculated that their political power would be fatally undermined by such a move, and who liked to warm up before a scrap by exchanging banter and abuse with the enemy. Nor were they above temporary accommodations, or *kapakia*, with the enemy in the best traditions of kleftic warfare. But the disastrous experiences of the Greeks when they did attempt to fight on Western lines would suggest that the instinctive opposition of the *kapetanioi*, even if selfishly motivated, to a national army was probably justified on military grounds.

Less convincing is Professor Dakin's analysis of the chronic factionalism of the embattled Greeks, which at times degenerated into outright civil war. It was only a few years ago that the English translator of General Makriyannis's overrated memoirs omitted much of "the unworthy quarrellings and intrigues of chieftains and politicians whose misdeeds are best left forgotten". Professor Dakin is too good a historian not to appreciate the critical importance of this politicking, and his narrative of the actual course of the shifting allegiances and alignments on the Greek side is thorough. But his analysis of the underlying causes of this chronic intrigue and inability to close ranks in the face of a common enemy is less satisfactory. This he is inclined to attribute to "national character" without probing very deeply into the factors determining those characteristics that he holds to be peculiarly Greek: "the excessive subtlety of mind, the love of intrigue, the tendency to emotional extremes, the desire of everyone to lead and the reluctance to be led".

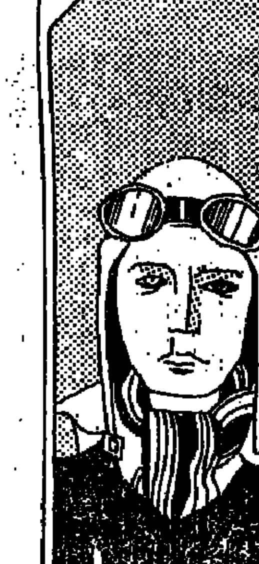
To insulate himself from the worst effects of the endemic insecurity and arbitrariness of Ottoman society in its decline, the Greek peasant built up a complex interlocking web of ties and obligations based on the extended family, and was careful to assure for himself and his family the protection of some powerful local patron. Rural disorder, coupled with widespread land hunger, engendered the chronic suspicion and duplicity towards those not linked by family ties, real or adopted, or within the same patronage system. The family, as Professor Petropulos has written, "constituted not merely the basic social unit, but the fundamental economic and political unit as well".

Despite the stranglehold exercised by the traditional elites on pre-independence Greek society, the Western-orientated modernizers, although numerically insignificant and lacking in the local influence conferred by the ownership of land, scored some significant successes in creating, on paper and to some extent in practice, the institutions of a European-type constitutional state. But they were unable to refashion the underlying social realities of Greek rural society, and the indigenous elites soon realized the need to manipulate the formal institutions of a secular, constitutional, legal-bureaucratic state as the only sure way of perpetuating their hold on power, if at the same time they fought among themselves for ascendancy within the new political framework. For, whatever else it was, the Greek war of independence was in no sense revolutionary, although in its initial stages there were some glim[illegible] revolt us in the thr[illegible] of primates at Vo[illegible] mer 1821 and in the [illegible] the unemployed [illegible] the most promine[illegible] "nautical" islands [illegible] Isolated incidents [illegible] no kind of shift in t[illegible] between the expl[illegible] exploited. Why a [illegible] peasantry should h[illegible] remained largely pa[illegible] long-drawn-out war is [illegible] questions that yet [illegible] answered.

Although the [illegible] social conditions in the [illegible] during the war is re[illegible] a group of younger [illegible] United States, France [illegible] examining this perio[illegible] from the perspective of [illegible] scientist as the historia[illegible] ing the past few years [illegible] work, some published [illegible] still unpublished, which [illegible] ally transform our unde[illegible] the social bases of the [illegible] pendence movement a[illegible] the nature of Greek s[illegible] whole. Mr Woodhouse [illegible] sor Dakin have in the[illegible] earlier works exhaus[illegible] the international asp[illegible] movement, while there [illegible] been a welcome repris[illegible] Crawley's still indisp[illegible] *Question of Greek In[illegible]* (Cambridge, 1930). Th[illegible] research is now shifting [illegible] what Greeks term "the [illegible] tor", to which they [illegible] inclined to attribute all [illegible] towards the social a[illegible] bases of Greek society, [illegible] has so far been neglected [illegible] political reasons, and pa[illegible] of the difficulty of th[illegible] material.

Taken together, these [illegible] are fundamental cont[illegible] our understanding of th[illegible] tensions within pre[illegible] Greek society and of th[illegible] particularly on the diplo[illegible] by which Greece ac[illegible] secured its independe[illegible] They also afford val[illegible] times indirect, illumina[illegible] failure of both the West[illegible] modernizers and the [illegible] authoritarians of the [illegible] mould to break the gr[illegible] ditional, indigenous [illegible] society. Clientelism, [illegible] response to the capri[illegible] Ottoman rule, has eve[illegible] mained the basis of [illegible] political system. The [illegible] experience of Greece [illegible] independence period [illegible] way towards accounting [illegible] alienation that lies at [illegible] many of the current [illegible] afflicting a people who [illegible] develop lasting political [illegible] capable of accommodati[illegible] doubted talents, and of [illegible] the gulf between the [illegible] the ruled.

Richard Clogg is l[illegible] Modern Greek Histo[illegible] University of London.

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Hamish Hamilton

The grid principle

J. B. WARD-PERKINS:
Cities of Ancient Greece and Italy: Planning in Classical Antiquity
128pp including 86 illustrations. New York: Braziller. $6.95 (paperback, $2.95).

J. B. Ward-Perkins has been director of the British School at Rome for a generation; and his own researches have been particularly concerned with antiquities and sites in Italy and North Africa. The year 1970 saw the publication of a weighty volume in the Pelican History of Art to which he contributed nearly 500 pages on Roman architecture, and there is no one in a position to speak with greater authority about ancient city planning. The present volume is in an American series called "Planning and Cities" which lays the prime emphasis on illustrations. The main text allows little room for excursions into detail, and what we have here is therefore a distillation of accumulated wisdom. The illustrations are an impressive collection, with nearly two dozen air photographs, and the paperback is excellent value.

Dr Ward-Perkins here concerns himself with the formal planning of ancient cities. Brief as his synthesis is, he is able to introduce a good deal that is not yet to be found in the handbooks. The combination of aerial photography and ground exploration in Southern Italy has opened up a new chapter in the story of city planning, with gridded lay-outs that go back into the seventh century BC on Greek colonial sites; and the priority of the Greeks in this field is now clearly established. Still more remarkable is the new evidence for land-division in the countryside around Metapontum at a date not later than 550 BC. As Dr Ward-Perkins says, the figure of the surveyor who accompanied the settlers is almost beginning to emerge from the shadows. The early Roman coloniae are already familiar to us through Ostia, Cosa, and Alba Fucens; but air photography is now showing up the plans of the Po valley towns together with their centuriation, and it is interesting to see how the Republican foundations provided the models for new tribal capitals in the western provinces. Less convincing perhaps is the attempt (following R. Martin) to trace the conscious landscaping that we regard as Pergamene back to Mausolus's architects in the fourth century; the notional reconstruction of Halicarnassus will not fit on the ground, and the Hellenistic urge to organize areas in an architectural ensemble probably started with more self-contained complexes.

There is some salutary debunking: notably of the myth of Rome Quadrata and the spectre of the Terremare; Etruscan grid plans like Marzabotto and, most recently, Capua are now seen as a later response to colonizing situations. The emphasis throughout this book is on the continuity of [illegible] ning practice througho[illegible] Roman times, and just[illegible] equally to both protag[illegible] common culture.

There are a few topics [illegible] author might have ent[illegible] had space permitted. [illegible] famous Hippodamus [illegible] retician whose future [illegible] ecistics and sociology [illegible] totle's picture of him [illegible] like Plato's picture of [illegible] Is there so little of [illegible] or vernacular in Roman [illegible] design as Dr Ward-Perkins [illegible] treatment of it seems t[illegible] And finally, we may ask, [illegible] a decadence? Was there [illegible] imperial times into the [illegible] repetitive, or empty gr[illegible] Ward-Perkins does [illegible] "dull utilitarian form[illegible] planned cities of [illegible] successors in the Near E[illegible] we must not forget the [illegible] dour of the great [illegible] cities as we know them [illegible] largely to the gradually [illegible] lating benefactions of [illegible] magnates), and he [illegible] enthusiastic about the [illegible] of Rome itself. But for [illegible] tradition he has nothing [illegible] as he sees it, the Roman [illegible] ments were built on [illegible] tions of Greek theory [illegible] experience; what spre[illegible] provinces was a co[illegible] traditionalism and fle[illegible] exercise not just in [illegible] but in good manners.

To the Editor

'The Symphonies of Havergal Brian'

Sir,—Your reviewer of Malcolm MacDonald's *The Symphonies of Havergal Brian* (July 5) evidently judged the book on its rhetorical [illegible]ents without much direct knowledge of the music. Of course, as he points out, the symphonies have been sadly neglected, and it is impossible as yet to have more than a passing acquaintance with the few the BBC has broadcast in recent years. Still, there is the recording of Nos 10 and 21, the earlier of which gives a chance for at least a proper assessment of Mr MacDonald's analytic style.

To hope that the second volume uncovers a goose among the remaining twenty swans is a pointless piece of abstract decorum. The important thing, as Mr MacDonald knows, is to get the music performed in [illegible]city and give critics (and their listeners) the grounds for a genuine reassessment.

Elsewhere your reviewer is mildly [illegible]ntous without explaining exactly. "In the 1972-73 season the [illegible] major London orchestras performed 452 works, of which nine[illegible] were by living British composers." That seems a fair proportion, taken as a fraction of European musical history. The intended point, however, is that the symphony orchestra, like the symphony itself, is part of a dead culture, not to be artificially revived by wild [illegible]gists like Mr MacDonald. One [illegible] thought that decades of practical disconfirmation had shown once and for all the absurdity of all [illegible] pseudo-historical aesthetic [illegible]utes. Apparently not.

And finally: If we are not to [illegible] Elgar and his contemporaries "the pioneering [sic] achievements" of the English musical renaissance, where are we to look? [illegible] convicted of "depressing ignorance" in needing to ask. Stanford perhaps, or Parry? Or was the [illegible] thing a propagandist's hoax [illegible] Maxwell Davies arrived?

CHRISTOPHER NORRIS.

22 Bow Road, Stanford in the [illegible], near Faringdon, Oxon SN7

Sir,—Your reviewer of *The Symphonies of Havergal Brian* (July 5), [illegible] the courage of anonymity, [illegible] us that the symphony is [illegible]d". He defines a symphony as "architectural composition for orchestra, based on the twin principles of tonality and thematic repetition"; and as both these were "abolished" by Schoenberg, the writing of symphonies can no longer be possible. Evidently your reviewer [has] never heard of Humphrey Searle [or] Roberto Gerhard.

As for the orchestra's having [illegible] ceased to be an adequate medium for new music"—how long, and [for] whom? Britten and Shostakovich will not be written out of existence by this triton of the minnows. The truth is, the symphony is, as D. H. Lawrence once said of the novel, whatever you make it, and will continue to be written even if the *TLS* has no unsigned articles.

Incidentally, may we know why it was wrong to imitate Brahms and Wagner, and is now right to imitate Schoenberg and Stockhausen?

RALPH LEAVIS.

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Machiavelli

Sir,—Apropos the recent discovery that Machiavelli spent some five months working for a Florentine banking firm in Rome, your reviewer of Francesco Maffei's *Il giovane Machiavelli banchiere con Berto Berti a Roma* writes (June 14):

As the author remarks, it shows that there was a closer connexion than had been thought between Machiavelli and the Florentine merchant culture of his day. In this sense it is one small but important piece of evidence in favour of a Marxist interpretation of the Italian Renaissance.

I am puzzled by the thinking behind the second sentence. It is no more unusual for a sixteenth-century Florentine to work as a cashier than, say, for a Venetian to captain a galley shipping malmsey. Were it only now to be discovered that young Gauguin worked in the Berlin bank as a stockbroker and T. S. Eliot in the foreign department of Lloyd's Bank, would your reviewer cite these facts as important evidence for a Marxist interpretation of Post-Impressionist painting and of poetry between the wars?

VINCENT CRONIN.

44 Hyde Park Square, London W2 2JT.

Sir,—There are two points at issue in C. H. Clough's letter about Machiavelli and Professor Maffei's book (July 5). The first is about the relevance of the letter to Vettori. Is it not curious to find an ex-cashier saying he is not competent to talk about gains and losses? The second point concerns the relevance of Professor Maffei's discoveries to the Marxist interpretation of the Renaissance. Let me spell out the argument. The classic Marxist interpretation of the Renaissance is the explanation of new trends, including the "realism" of Machiavelli's political thought, by the rise of a new class, the bourgeoisie, the "realistic" merchants and bankers. A classic objection to this thesis has been to say that Machiavelli had nothing to do with trade. Now it turns out that in this sense he was a bourgeois after all.

YOUR REVIEWER.

Dodgson v Carroll

Sir,—K. A. Manley has done us a service by unearthing the letters that C. L. Dodgson wrote in his effort to keep his real name separate from his pen name, but the overall impression that his article ("Dodgson v Carroll", June 28) gives distorts some facts. Mr Manley (who apparently did not ask for permission from the Dodgson Estate before publishing the letters) writes that "Anonymity was an obsession with Dodgson, who tried hard to dissociate himself from his alter ego of 'Lewis Carroll'". Dodgson's published diaries and his letters (an authorized edition of which Roger Lancelyn Green and I are preparing for publication) contain ample evidence that Dodgson was in fact proud of and happy with Lewis Carroll's identity and accomplishments. In his relationships with family, friends, and colleagues, Dodgson was often open and confiding about his second identity. Letters bearing the double signature of Lewis Carroll and C. L. Dodgson are not so rare as they were once thought to be. He was, in fact, pleased to receive, through his publishers, letters addressed to Lewis Carroll, and he cultivated the friendship of many who wrote to him thus, substituting "C. L. Dodgson" for "Lewis Carroll" as the relationships matured.

What Dodgson did not like was the unsought attention of fawning strangers, and he avoided being lionized, especially by people he did not know. He would have behaved in the same way had his mathematical works, written under his true name, attracted an unknown public to his door. Dodgson was a well-bred, modest, reticent Victorian gentleman who would never dream of approaching a stranger without a proper introduction, nor would he intrude upon anyone else's privacy without fair warning. He sought for himself the treatment he readily gave to others. Any suggestion that Dodgson opposed Carroll or that he suffered from a split personality is simply not supported by the facts.

MORTON N. COHEN.

The City University of New York, Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

Sir,—The identity of Lewis Carroll with the Rev C. L. Dodgson may not have been published in the 1882 volume of Halkett and Laing, but it was certainly in at least four other reference books during his lifetime: *Initials and Pseudonyms*, compiled by William Cushing, 1886; *Lexicon Pseudonymorum*, Emil Weller, Regensburg, 1886; *Directory of Secondhand Booksellers* (etc). James Clegg, 1888; *Concise Handbook of Ancient & Modern Literature*, Marchmont, 1896.

DENIS CRUTCH.

10 Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, London SE24.

Frances Hodgson Burnett

Sir,—I am of course grateful to Naomi Lewis for her long and friendly consideration of my biography of Frances Hodgson Burnett, *Waiting for the Party* (July 5). But I must take her up on one point. She says Mrs Burnett "never draws on the supernatural in her novels". As I make clear in my book (e.g. on page 205), the supernatural held considerable fascination for her. This is particularly evident in her books *In the Closed Room* (1904) and *The White People* (1917).

ANN THWAITE.

The Mill House, Low Tharston, Norfolk NOR 70W.

Verbicide

Sir,—Guardians of the English language and culture bear a particular responsibility in their own practice, and should not, for example, invoke the authority of "easily available works of reference" to define a concept unless they are prepared to apply the words of the definition in the same sense as their source. This, unfortunately, seems not to be the case with Ian Robinson (July 5), who quotes Webster in defence of John Tasker and his use of "genocide": "Genocide: the use of deliberate systematic measures . . . calculated to bring about the extermination of a racial, political or cultural group or to destroy the language, religion or culture of a group." The definition clearly means by "calculated", a deliberate, conscious intention. When Mr Robinson goes on to apply the same phrase himself, however, a significant change in the meaning of "calculated" takes place, for it now has the (cant? "Insight" journalese?) meaning of "having the effect of", a change which is signalled by the phrase with which Mr Robinson has to introduce his own usage: Mr Tasker calls genocidal certain policies "*which he sees as* deliberate, systematic measures calculated to destroy the language, religion or culture of a group" (emphasis added). The emphasized phrase has to be added, because Mr Robinson is telling us only that, in Mr Tasker's and his opinion, the certain policies will have the effect of destroying the language, etc; Webster's definition, on the other hand, accords with historical fact: the Nazis' deliberate, conscious intention *was* to exterminate the Jews, religion, culture and all.

The alternative to convicting Mr Robinson himself of lexical impropriety, is to accept that he believes that the deliberate, conscious intention of the certain policies is to have the effect he (rightly) deplores. But this, surely, would be a conspiracy theory of history taken to the point of paranoia?

JOHN CARTHEW.

37 The Larun Beat, Yarm, Cleveland TS15 9HR.

A Translation Fund?

Sir,—The correspondence on a translation fund has engendered considerable interest among your readers, and I would like to rectify the assumption of both Jean Queval (May 24) and Anna Coote of the NUJ (June 14) that translators are totally unorganized.

The Translators Association, a subsidiary of the Society of Authors, has been in existence since 1958. Headed by a committee of experienced translators, its efforts in promoting and advising members on all aspects of their work are fully borne out by the fact that the position of the translator as regards fees, protection from libel, status through prizes, subsidization from the French government and grants from the Arts Council is infinitely better than Jean Queval's gloomy exposé of the situation in France.

There is increasing evidence that 350 translators, through their association, fully backed by the Society, can present a united front and bring considerable pressure to bear on the improvement in and amendment of unsatisfactory contracts offered by some publishers, and further are able to initiate campaigns for the benefit of the profession as a whole.

A great deal of wind and print is expended in passing resolutions and theorizing on what the translator's status in the literary community should be; but it seems to us more practical to get down to brass tacks and deal with the unpublicized day-to-day work as regards contracts, credits, fees and the many other difficulties which arise. These activities can and do, slowly but surely, improve the general situation.

I do not think Jan van Loewen (June 7) is as far off the mark as Jean Queval assumes. It is obvious that many lesser-known foreign authors are only too keen to see their works in the most widely spoken language in the world. In return for this there is no reason why they should not be prepared to relinquish a percentage of their royalties to the translator who could be paid a flat fee by way of a non-returnable advance against these royalties and thus retain his modest security and participate, deservedly, in a successful work. We know of a case where this arrangement has been concluded to the satisfaction of both parties at a rate of 15 per cent to the translator, which although it may not match up to the Mercure de France in the past, puts the 1 per cent at present pertaining in France well out of court.

GEORGE D. ASTLEY.

Secretary, The Translators' Association, 84 Drayton Gardens, London SW10 9SD.

'Shakespeare: The Critical Heritage'

Sir,—Because I was temporarily abroad, I am afraid I missed an opportunity to correct proof for my review of *Shakespeare: The Critical Heritage* (July 5). It is *The Faithfull*, not *Faithful, Shepherdess*, and *The Shakspere* (not *Shakespere*) *Allusion-Book*. Eugenia, not Euginia, is discovered in bed in *The Injured Princess*. *The Law against Lovers* was produced in 1662. I should preferably have referred to the 1680 first edition of Otway's *History and Fall of Caius Marius* rather than to the 1692 Quarto (I assume that the 1679 text cited by Professor Vickers is merely a slip on the editor's part). And, as regards the blinding of Gloucester, I would have indicated that there are other differences—besides the "vile jelly"—between Shakespeare and the Tate adaptation.

YOUR REVIEWER.

Philip Webb

Sir,—May I take advantage of your correspondence columns to make known the loss of a collection of letters related to Philip Webb which was presented to the Courtauld Institute some time before the war and is now found to be missing? The correspondence was between Webb and two friends, George Wardle and Commendatore Boni. The correspondence with Wardle runs from 1887 to 1909 and that with Boni from 1885 to 1907. The circumstances in which the correspondence disappeared are not known, but it is likely that it has been missing for a considerable number of years. We have made inquiries of scholars known to us to be working on Webb but without result. If any of your readers has any knowledge of the whereabouts of this correspondence, we should be extremely glad to have any information they can give.

ANTHONY BLUNT.

Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London, 20 Portman Square, London W1H 0BE.

'Lacombe Lucien'

Sir,—I must correct a miscorrection made by John Fraser (July 5). "The only German soldier we really meet" in the film is meant to be German and not French. The tricolour flag on his helmet was the normal German national emblem of black, white and red, as can be seen on most of their helmets during this period. In any case, Frenchmen were not recruited into the SD (Security Service) by the Germans.

I would have thought that far more meaningful in Lucien's shooting of this SS man was the fact that he had appropriated a watch which Lucien had looted himself and had given to France's father.

K. R. SIMPSON.

Department of War Studies, RMA Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.

A&C Black

July Books

The Dispossessed
An Aspect of Victorian Social History
Barbara Kerr
A deeply sympathetic study of the lives of two Victorian families, the Thornhills and the Beaufoys, illustrating the radical social changes caused by the industrial revolution on the previously prosperous classes of society. 272pp, 38 *photos*, 18 *drawings*, a *John Baker book*, 212 97008 9, £4.90

Writing for Television in the 70's
Malcolm Hulke
This indispensable handbook is a must for any would-be television script writer. It takes him step by step through television writing techniques and production methods, and gives many examples of correct and incorrect scripts and layouts. *Published July 25th*, 263*pp*, 2 *illus*., 7136 1469 2, £2.75

Canoe Building in Glass Re-inforced Plastic
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Trial temptations

JOHN MILTON :

A Maske
The Earlier Versions.
Edited by S. E. Sprott.

230pp. University of Toronto Press (Books Canada). £11.

It would seem from the evidence of the Trinity Manuscript that Milton's stitching and unstitching was slightly less frantic than that of Yeats. "At a Solemn Musick" was revised and deleted three times before it was finally rewritten, but the end can still be seen in the beginning. Creative obstinacy is needed to discern the possibility of "Sailing to Byzantium" in Yeats's unpromising first drafts.

Milton's *A Maske* (known as *Comus* to members of the devil's party) was a work considerably revised in the Trinity Manuscript. The Bridgewater Manuscript shows yet other departures both from Trinity and from the text that we know. The purpose of S. E. Sprott's compilation *The Earlier Versions* is to facilitate comparison by providing us with transcripts from Trinity and Bridgewater, side by side with the first printed text (1637).

The *Maske* was Milton's most important effort so far, and his first presentation of that drama of temptation which was to occupy him for the rest of his poetic life. Significantly, it was the temptation scene which caused him the most trouble and was the most extensively revised. The changes in the text are therefore important, not simply because of the evidence they offer of the craftsman at work, but as indicating the author's changing understanding of the main argument of the play.

A chronology is needed if we are to comment safely on Milton's evolving sense of the encounter between Comus and the Lady. Professor Sprott's conclusions are, on the whole, conservative. The Trinity Manuscript, largely written in 1634, provides the "earliest complete text". Trinity was revised in several stages up to 1637 when crucial additions were made to the Epilogue (997-1011 in the usual numbering) and to the speech in which Comus offers the Lady his charmed cup (679-687). Bridgewater could have been written at any time between the performance of the *Maske* (September 29, 1634) and 1637. Professor Sprott favours an earlier date. Bridgewater was *not* the text for the stage performance, but the conjectural text which Professor Sprott provides in an appendix does not differ substantially from Bridgewater in the temptation scene.

Professor Sprott's examination of the manuscripts has evidently been carried out with care, but his conjectures about strata of revision (of which he seems to distinguish no less than thirteen) depend heavily on such matters as the hand in which revisions were made, the pen and the ink used, whether the pen was scratching or flooding, and the frequency of the Italian *e*. The argument is extremely difficult to follow without at least a facsimile of the manuscript. It is true that a facsimile is available elsewhere; but so, for that matter, are 1637 and Bridgewater. The presence of a facsimile would have greatly increased the usefulness of Professor Sprott's edition. It would also have been helpful if his text of 1637 had included the standard line numbering in brackets.

If Professor Sprott's chronology is accepted, we begin with a temptation scene in which Comus attacks both temperance and virginity and in which the Lady's reply is restricted to a defence of temperance. The Epilogue makes no reference to Venus and Adonis or to Cupid and Psyche. For the performance at Ludlow Castle, Comus's lines on virginity (737-755) and the Lady's invocation of chastity in her soliloquy (195-225) are deleted. The result is that no references to these subjects are made by the Lady or in the Lady's presence.

Given the years of Lady Alice, these deletions seem only tactful and the debate between Comus and the Lady is "balanced" since the Lady replies fully in her fashion, to the abridged substance of Comus's argument. But the Elder Brother's remarks on virginity are left hanging in the air, and the debate is now on a scale that is disconcertingly smaller than its preface.

Those who complain that *A Maske* is too heavily laden, too encumbered philosophically, to remain within the genre, might ask themselves if they prefer the Bridgewater version. It is close to Jonsonian practice but the design is less than Miltonic, and it becomes clear that Milton, even at this early stage, wishes to surround the crisis of choice with the maximum possible envelopment of significance. The poem is a rehearsal of *Paradise Lost* in its marshalling of contraries round the centre of decision, in its relationship between order and parodic (later Satanic) misrule, and in its anticipation of Sin and Death in the Elder Brother's remarks on good versus evil.

Milton, we can conjecture, succeeds in opening out the poem by a revised epilogue in which the union of Venus and Adonis and the higher union of Cupid and Psyche lead up hierarchically to the marriage of the Christian soul with virtue and in which youth and joy are shown as the children of discipline rather than the brood of indulgence. Comus's remarks on virginity can now be restored, since they are adequately answered in the Epilogue. Milton can even add a passage in which Comus reproaches the Lady for inverting the covenants of her trust with nature. This addition (made in what is usually called the "pasted leaf" of the Trinity Manuscript) would be perverse indeed if Comus's argument were as overwhelmingly successful as it is often alleged to be. We are entitled to conjecture that Milton's contemporaries may have had a different estimate of the balance of forces.

If the issues raised by the encounter between Comus and the Lady are judged by the Epilogue and placed in their proper relationships, it is logical to make the encounter scene less of a debate and more of a confrontation. We therefore have an insertion (779-806) in the 1637 text which is not in the Trinity or Bridgewater Manuscripts and which is commonly styled the Lady's reply to Comus on virginity. It is not a reply but a thrice-reiterated assertion that Comus is unfit to hear a reply. The dismissal may be curt but we need to remember that a man intent upon Socratic argument does not normally imprison his opponent in an enchanted chair. Milton has some right dramatically to conclude the matter as he does.

The evolution of the text underlines Milton's attempt to achieve a disposition of poetic forces that would both clarify and sustain his argument. He is not wholly successful, because the Lady, before her dismissal of Comus, has involved herself in more than the preliminaries of a debate. In that abortive debate Comus's contentions are adequately subverted by the "waste fertility" of his rhetoric; but the Lady has temperance on her side to such an extent that it is difficult for her to emerge with poetic honours.

A hostile critic might say that Milton spent his life returning to the scene of his failure, only to fail again and yet again, with the compulsive obstinacy which is sometimes the passion of greatness. A sympathetic critic might conclude that the experience of writing *A Maske* was a necessary and creative preliminary to poems of higher hope and harder attempting. Whichever way we lean, the evolution of the text is of much more than bibliographical interest and Professor Sprott has done us a service by putting the crucial documents elegantly at our disposal.

ENGLISH

Summer 1974

THE ETHOS OF WORK IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY LITERATURE
Kathleen E. Morgan

'AN OPEN AND SIMPLE EYE': THE INFLUENCE OF LANDSCAPE IN THE WORK OF JOHN CLARE AND VINCENT VAN GOGH
Barbara Lupini

THE RELIABILITY OF EXAMINATIONS IN ENGLISH AT A-LEVEL
James Ogden

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Church controversies

The Complete Works of St Thomas More

Volume 8 : *The Confutation of Tyndale's Answer*

Edited by Louis A. Schuster, Richard C. Marius, James P. Lusardi and Richard J. Schoeck

Parts 1-3 : 1,831pp.

Yale University Press. £24 the set.

MARY EDITH WILLOW :

An Analysis of the English Poems of St Thomas More

285pp. Nieuwkoop : De Graaf. F1.80.

The Confutation is the longest of More's works. Its length and the relentless severity, the harshness, with which More pursues his opponents, have deterred critics and readers in the past. It also presents a most formidable task for an editor, not because the text is corrupt or because there are serious divergences between the original edition of 1532-33 and the text of the folio *Workes* (1557), but because of its length. The main thing, therefore, about the eighth volume of the great Yale edition of More's *Complete Works* is that it is *there*: the text, all 400,000 words of it, has been established, the errors (the result, in the main, of successive compositors losing their concentration from time to time) have been set right, and a not-too-generous commentary provided.

The advantages of this cannot be overestimated. To have a correct and above all legible text frees the reader to concentrate on what More meant. It is easy to believe that it was the uphill task of ploughing through Rastell's unrelieved black-letter which accentuated the gloomy verdicts of earlier scholars like A. G. Dickens and C. S. Lewis. The Yale text is easy to read and accurate; this quality and the evenness of the *apparatus criticus* is the more remarkable since it is the divided work of the first three editors.

The vast undertaking would not have been possible without substantial editorial cooperation, a necessity which often creates its own problems. The homogeneity of presentation is therefore all the more creditable. Given the discipline that this must have demanded, it is not surprising that the attendant editorial matter is much more disparate. This occupies a complete book, a full third of the three-part volume. Half of it is taken up with the necessities of commentary, bibliography, index and glossary. The rest is rather a mixed bag.

The most substantial essay is by Louis A. Schuster on "Thomas More's Polemical career, 1523-33". As a summary of More's published reactions to the earliest Reformist writings, this is very useful. On the other hand, the More of the *Confutation* was very different from the More of the *Responsio ad Lutherum* or the *Dialogue Concerning Heresies*. The earlier works were written in response to different pressures, so that in all More was a willing but not wholly free agent. The *Confutation* was the only one written while he was Chancellor, and in answer to Tyndale's direct attack on himself. He speaks with his own voice, not just as the person attacked, but as the man to whom the King has given charge of his realm.

It is one of the major achievements of this work that it demonstrates—here both Mr Schuster's essay and that by Richard C. Marius on "Thomas More's View of the Church" are equally good—that the *Confutation* is More's own voice, an official, public voice, but still his own. The third long essay, by James P. Lunardi, rather unexpectedly describes the career of Robert Barnes, the eloquent, feeble, time-serving, independent, irresistibly attractive friar who fell with Cromwell, who was (after Tyndale) More's chief target in the *Confutation*, and who was a frequent if erratic actor in the drama of More's campaign to suppress the reformers. Along with this go texts of Barnes's two *Supplications* and a bibliography of English Protestant books printed abroad from 1525 to 1535, useful but hardly necessary additions.

There are some odd omissions. For example, there is no account of the impact, such as it was, then or later, of the *Confutation*, and its critical history remains obscure. More important, there is no proper summary of the contents; this would be difficult to construct because of the interlocking and repetitive nature of the text, but all the more useful because of that. More's nine books (the last was, since events overtook it, unfinished and the fragment only printed in 1557) discuss, successively, the crucial issue of Tyndale's view of the Church and its sacraments, the stuff of all the current controversy; the mistranslation of words (*congregation* for *church*, *senior* for *priest* etc); the questions which came first, Church or Gospel, and whether the Church can err; Tyndale's assertion that the "known catholic church" is not the true Church; the identification of Church and Papacy; the interdependence of Church and scripture; Barnes's special heterodoxies; and in the ninth book we are brought back to the central issue of whether the Church extant on earth is Christ's true Church. More's preface to all this is in fact an historical account of the progress of the Reform movement in England, ending with his own passionate belief that the world would be better off without it:

> For surely the very best waye were neyther to rede thys nor theyrs / but rather the people vnlerned to occupye them selfe besyde theyr other busynesse in prayour, good medytacyon, and redynge of suche englysshe bookes as moste may norysshe and encrease deuocyon. . . . The very tryacle were well loste, so that all venome and poyson were vtterly lost therwyth. And better were it not to be syk at all / then of a grete syknesse to be very well heled.

This approach infuriated the Reformers, who believed with equal sincerity that the truth had been overlaid by this sort of pietism and must be revealed to all mankind. Tyndale summed it up in his famous phrase, "ye replye not but kepe youre tune and vn to al thynge singe kokow kokow we be the church and can not erre". But there is more to it than a conflict of words between Tyndale, the layman's priest, and More, the priest's layman. It is usually assumed that the Reformers' victory (like that of the English fleet over the Armada) was won because they were more agile, less heavily armed, able to choose their own ground, more up-to-date, and so on.

More proves himself a vastly more efficient controversialist than Tyndale: it is Tyndale who omits arguments he cannot meet, never More; Tyndale who distorts More's text, while his own could be reconstructed from the *Confutation*, so scrupulous is More in quoting it; if Tyndale has a gift for the sharp, colloquial, dismissive phrase, More's gift of a sense of the ridiculous is more subtle and effective. When Tyndale forgets himself over election by Grace and says "Thus are we synners and no synners", More counters him with an old wife's riddle "I knewe one that shott at an harte & kylled an haddoke"—answer, "there was onys a fyssher that came to londe in a place where he sawe an hart and shott thereat, but he hit it not & afterwarde he went agayne to the see and caught an haddoke and kylled it"—"Surely", says More, "Tyndale redeth hys rydle myche lyke, yf he vnderstande by hys rydle they synne and yet synne not."

The impetus is always with More. It was Tyndale that "scudded in and out lyke an hare that had xx. brace of greyhoundes after her", yet always in a maze of More's making, with every escape-hole blocked: "That gappe have I so stopped all redy, that he shall stycke styll at a stake & reste hys bones in ye busshes ere euer he gete out there." No wonder Tyndale was oppressed by a sense of deadlock: "And thus good night and good rest, Christ is brought a slepe and layde in his grave and the dore seled to, and the men of armes about the grave to kepe him doune with polaxes."

In the end, More almost won. By the end of 1531, the Reforming cause was at a low ebb; death and imprisonment had taken a surprisingly high toll, and the campaign led by More and the Bishop of London, Stokesley, had been effective. Little is said about the proscription of books unless it is ineffective: the best index here is the rarity of the Protestant books listed in Dr Hume's bibliography. What brought More down, and [illegible] and Tyndale and Barnes [illegible] the King's "great matter" [illegible] Luther starkly put it, "do [illegible] juncker Heintz wil, das [illegible] Artickel des glaubens [illegible] zum leben und tod". [illegible] wish was the article of [illegible] brought death to the [illegible] More knew this, none [illegible] adherence of the King [illegible] more important than the [illegible] of any Reformer, and the [illegible] tion is full of subtle appeals [illegible] King to maintain his title [illegible] fender of the Faith. But the [illegible] determination to have his [illegible] taken him past recall by now.

More too had begun to [illegible] of the formal cause which [illegible] the *Confutation*. If it were [illegible] question of opposing Tyndale [illegible] could have produced a [illegible] short propaganda (as a [illegible] knew the danger of prolix[illegible] wrote at length because a [illegible] issue was at stake: every [illegible] the book must be a total defence [illegible] the Church, residing like the [illegible] the body, *tota in toto et* [illegible] *qualibet parte*.

It is our great loss that we [illegible] so little of More's private [illegible] intimacy with the City [illegible] whose subsidies kept the Re[illegible] going went back to his child[illegible] no trace survives of their [illegible] except on legal and com[illegible] matters. Tyndale was acute [illegible] to see that More was not [illegible] his full hand: hence his [illegible] and shrewd accusation that [illegible] was a "poete". More was [illegible] other things, a poet; it is [illegible] in his prose, and his verse [illegible] deserves the careful study [illegible] received in Mary Edith Willow's book, *An Analysis of the English Poems of St Thomas More*.

But by now the focus of [illegible] attention on the Reformist [illegible] had changed: it was still [illegible] shrunk to microscopic size [illegible] troubled period before his [illegible] tion on May 16, 1532, More had [illegible] the sole responsibility for the [illegible] fence of the Church. His [illegible] tion was beginning, which [illegible] lead to imprisonment and [illegible] meditation on *The Four* [illegible] *Things*. This is what makes [illegible] *Confutation*, as Professor [illegible] says, for all its controversial [illegible] pose, a deeply personal book [illegible] explains the absence of reference [illegible] recent humanist expositions [illegible] fences of his scriptural [illegible] the work of Valla, Lefèvre d'[illegible] and his dear Erasmus. More [illegible] going back by himself *ad fontes* [illegible] the Church of scripture and [illegible] tradition defined by the Fa[illegible] which embraced all Christendom.

> And therefore as I say [illegible] Christes flowre there shall [illegible] be in thys world both corne, [illegible] chaffe, and strawe, and [illegible] Chrietes net in the sea of [illegible] world there shall neuer lacke [illegible] fishe among the good, [illegible] Chrystes fielde here vpon [illegible] there shall neuer lacke [illegible] among the corne. And yet [illegible] styl be Christes holy church [illegible] his holy fielde, so holy, that [illegible] calleth it the kingdome [illegible] heauen. For be there neuer so [illegible] much cockle in that fielde, [illegible] doth God continually out [illegible] fielde with hys fanne, clense [illegible] the cockle good corne, and [illegible] doth it pure and cleane [illegible] heauen, and in that fielde [illegible] the deuill turneth the corne [illegible] cockle, so God turneth [illegible] much cockle into corne. And [illegible] meruailouse straunge [illegible] neuer ceaseth nor neuer [illegible] whyle thys world endureth.

Legends from Invalid Street
Efraim Sevela
'Told with a splendid [illegible] humour and restraint which [illegible] it all the more moving . . . [illegible] of the fine first fruits of the [illegible] exodus' (*Economist*), this [illegible] tion of stories from Stalin[illegible] Russia is 'a tender and [illegible] funny witness to the resilience of the Jews [illegible] oppression' (*S. Times*)

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Troubled times

[L.-]F. CÉLINE :

[Roma]ns 2 : D'un château l'autre, [Nor]d, Rigodon
[Edite]d by Henri Godard
[illegible]pp. Paris : Gallimard. 89.50fr.

[It] is logical and fitting that the three "[chro]nicles" of Céline's apocalyptic [illegible] and times between June 1944, [when] he flitted from Paris, and [illegible] 1945, when he reached what he wrongly fancied would be the [haven] of Denmark, should now re[appear] in a single volume (they were [review]ed at length in the *TLS* of [Apr]il 24, 1969); they form a whole and they most certainly deserve the [great]er eminence of the Bibliothèque de la Pléiade. *Voyage au bout de la [nuit]* and *Mort à crédit* came out in [this] collection in Céline's lifetime; he had badgered his publisher for the [hono]ur and gruffly congratulated himself on it once it was done.

That volume was a feeble affair, [edit]orially: it had only a preface and a bibliography. The present [one], on the other hand, has the [kin]d of apparatus that Céline [cri]ed for (though no bibliography at all), because without some explanation of his contemporary allusions and his slang he is only partly intelligible; Henri Godard annotates the first thoroughly and supplies the best available glossary of the second. He also gives long and instructive notes on the composition of each of the books, relating Céline's version and chronology of events to the attested history of the period and individuals in question. In fact, this consolidated edition of the trilogy replaces the earlier, separate editions absolutely.

In his preface M Godard dwells very much on what Sir Alf Ramsey would call Céline's "work-rate", that is his huge investment of time and care in his manuscripts. It was high time that someone other than Céline himself presented him as an artificer, endlessly reworking his maledictions, rather than as a malign and privileged force of nature: "ce qui compte, c'est le style, et le style, personne ne veut s'y plier. Ça demande énormément de travail, et les gens ne sont pas travailleurs, ils ne vivent pas pour travailler, ils vivent pour jouir de la vie . . ."—so Céline said on his gramophone record, "Louis-Ferdinand Céline vous parle", the text of which forms a valuable appendix in this volume. From those words it is only a short and permissible step to M Godard's comparison of Céline with the arch-ascetic Flaubert, who also exulted in the writer's sacrifice of more common pleasures.

M Godard has chosen to print the three books in the order they were first published in: *D'un château l'autre*, *Nord*, *Rigodon*. It would have made good sense to ignore that order and put *Nord* first and *D'un château l'autre* second, which would reproduce the order of the events Céline is writing about; *Nord* records his first experience of the tottering Reich, in Baden-Baden and later near Berlin, *D'un château l'autre* his stay among the petty and derisory relics of the Vichy government at Sigmaringen, *Rigodon* his final hazardous and erratic escape across Germany to Copenhagen. Yet in the end the sequence of events hardly matters; the main thing is that in this trilogy Céline matches his incomparably hallucinogenic prose to the lethal disorder of the hour.

Poetry plus

[PAT]RICE DE LA TOUR DU PIN :

[Psau]mes de tous mes temps
[illegible]pp. Paris : Gallimard. 19fr.

[JEA]N-CLAUDE RENARD :

[Le D]ieu de nuit
[illegible]pp. Paris : Seuil. 18fr.

[Bo]th these poets have religious preoccupations, but of very different [kinds]. Patrice de La Tour du Pin's collection is truly new, despite the fact that it incorporates large numbers of *Psaumes* from his first collection of that name (1938). For he has excised, rewritten and strengthened this older material, until hardly anything is recognizable, except the themes. And, despite the modesty of the preface (which contains, by the way, a useful account of the poet's ambitions and purposes), there can be no doubt that he has improved these juvenilia out of recognition.

But only up to a point. As M La Tour du Pin himself remarks, "il est bien dangereux de parler tellement de Dieu", but not merely for the psychological and stylistic reasons he gives. For he appears to hold the dangerous belief that religion is more meaningful than poetry: "la poésie est signifiante jusqu'à ses limites, et l'énergie religieuse, en s'insérant en elle, creuse ces limites, étant bien plus signifiante encore". It follows that religious sincerity guarantees poetic effect, and the power of words comes to depend, not on the way they are used, but on the religious truths they are intended to stand for.

This is therefore a poetry that will, as poetry, convince no one, as, in terms of religion, it will convince only those who already share the poet's convictions. The poet, in short, is not communicating at the level of great religious poetry, where the atheist comes to know, despite his atheism, what it is like to be a Christian. Prayer cannot become an answer to the disbelief of the poet's contemporaries (*Psaumes* 62-67), nor can assertion fill the hollow at the heart of an abstract noun.

Jean-Claude Renard's *Le Dieu de nuit* is at once more inscrutable and more immediate. His language is everywhere that of the objective correlative, and we all know the risk this entails: the correlative may be merely subjective. M Renard does not always avoid this pitfall.

It would however be a mistake to read everything in his poetry as allegory. Its first and immediate meaning is also essential to it; and this is a sensuous delight in the phenomenal world, a sense of wonder at its tremulous creative potentiality. The atmosphere of M Renard's work is unlike anyone else's: it communicates sensations of a delicious freshness and physicality. Where then is the allegory, and where the God of Night? Hidden behind an expectation: "Nul sens—sauf à venir." The poet's long sentences wind on towards the hope of a meaningful metaphysical question.

Logic, Labels, and Flesh.

Stefan Themerson

[Pu]blished 18th July
[illegible]pp., ill.
[illegible]247 106 8 (paper bdng) £2.40
[illegible]247 107 6 (library bdng) £3.60
Gaberbocchus Press Ltd.,
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Is Nietzsche Still Dead

Not yet at your booksellers
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Divine dots

EDMOND JABÈS :

El, ou le dernier livre

123pp. Paris : Gallimard. 19fr.

This is the final volume in the anagrammatic sequence of *Le Livre des questions* (*Yaël*, *Elya*, *Aely*, etc). The spine of the book holds its real title, a dot, or full stop.

At first sight Edmond Jabès's work is rebarbative: a sequence of inscrutable statements proffered by fictitious rabbis, on whose words the poet comments equally inscrutably. One is tempted to say that whereas Char expanded the aphorism into poetry, M Jabès has reduced poetry to the aphorism. His rabbis produce a curious distancing effect: language refers to yet more language. And yet this is precisely where the poet seems to be writing *about* something, about God or love or death or the problem of being Jewish. In fact his own recommendation to himself, "Tu détruiras les mots. . . . Tu en feras des trous", is bound to fail. His words do crystallize moments of disorientated feeling.

Admittedly, M Jabès's constant concern with the anagram, his insistence on finding "Il" in "miel" and "Nul" in "L'un", can be irritating. We may however deduce that the multiple connexions of a word produce so many meanings that all are equally contradicted and annulled. And this is apt for someone who is interested in the mystical and the divine, and whose conception of God is that of an omnipresence who is also an omniabsence. God is the mathematical point of the title.

It has been said that a false philosophy does not damage a poet's work. A false linguistic theory is perhaps more dangerous, particularly when it leads to such conclusions as "La lecture est impossible". It has led his work to become, as M Jabès says, "un coup de sabre dans le vide". Fortunately the sabre often touches something real; and M Jabès speaks also of the "quelques gouttes de mon sang" that sometimes spatter his pages. It is for these few drops of reality and emotion that we must be grateful, and it is by virtue of its evocation of loss and alienation that *El* survives.

Careful corpses

DAVID MASKELL :

The Historical Epic in France 1500-1700

263pp. Oxford University Press. £5.25.

The sheer bulk of the historical epic produced in France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries constitutes at once a landmark and a deterrent. Throughout the period this form of verse was highly regarded, and though actual achievement fell far short of ambitious aims, in literary value let alone as entertainment, it is important to know why this was so. Unlike the majority of previous critics, who thankfully dismiss these works as unreadable, David Maskell has actually read them "from beginning to end". Moreover, as if this feat were not enough, he succeeds in giving a full, lucid and frequently witty account of works which are unfashionable, as he admits, perhaps in fact unreadable, but certainly not negligible.

With vague memories of Ronsard's *Franciade* or Chapelain's *Pucelle*, one may expect the historical epic to follow fairly predictable lines (Biblical epic is excluded, which avoids misleading comparisons with Milton), but a major merit of this book is the careful analysis both of epic theories and sources and also of attitudes to history, interesting in themselves and decisive for the poems. Thus the broad divisions of the genre into heroic, romanesque and annalistic cover subjects and heroes as diverse as Francus and his Trojans, St Louis and the Crusades, Charlemagne, Clovis and St Joan, but also obscure Counts of Savoy and Dukes of Lorraine, Don John of Austria and Henri IV.

Successful or not, none of this work could have come into being but for the epics of Greece and Rome, and of the Italian Renaissance, and constant references to these familiar poems facilitate exploration of the unfamiliar. Dr Maskell devotes a final section to analysing the theme, structure and style of the epics discussed (thirty-five in number, only half of which were completed) but the only defect of this otherwise excellent study is the absence of a conclusion. As an example of Dr Maskell's sureness of touch, and perhaps as an explanation of why the massive monument of French historical epic will remain neglected, his judgment on Chapelain's *Pucelle* may stand as indicative of a general conclusion: "The reason for *La Pucelle's* failure was that Chapelain, with infinite care, produced only a corpse. He meticulously fulfilled every requirement of epic theory, but failed to impart the mysterious touch of life. . . . In literature, detail is style, and Chapelain lacked the genius of words."

Tirelessly travelling

TH. ALAJOUANINE :

Valery Larbaud sous divers visages

170pp. Paris : Gallimard. 22fr.

Th. Alajouanine is both a literary scholar and a neurologist, whose most illustrious patient to date has been Valery Larbaud. Since Larbaud's death in 1957, Professor Alajouanine has been as attentive to his posthumous reputation as he was to his physical well-being over the last twenty-two years of his life. In 1971, he published an important exchange of letters between Larbaud and the poet, Léon-Paul Fargue, and he has now produced a set of five carefully researched essays each devoted to a different aspect of Larbaud's life or work.

Three of the essays will serve mainly as reminders of what ought by now to be fairly widely recognized: already well-known is Larbaud's deep and abiding love for his native Bourbonnais which his many exotic voyages only intensified, and no less familiar is the clear evidence of the range of Larbaud's reading, which was made particularly manifest in his lengthy and perceptive commentaries on Thomas Wyatt, Coventry Patmore, Samuel Butler, Whitman and Joyce and in his shorter but no less penetrating essays on a whole host of writers, French and English, ancient and modern. What is also doubtless well-known is Larbaud's rather belated discovery that the credit he gave to Joyce for developing "stream-of-consciousness" writing should by right have gone to his fellow-countryman Edouard Dujardin. For more than thirty years now Dujardin's nouvelle, *Les Lauriers sont coupés*, which introduced Joyce to the technique of "interior monologue", has invariably been published with Larbaud's preface. For good measure, however, Professor Alajouanine includes a number of interesting private letters from Larbaud to Dujardin which have never been published before.

The two remaining essays provide other material which is genuinely new: one resolves what has for some time been the vexed question of Larbaud's religious allegiances by establishing that he became a Catholic in November 1910, while the other gives fresh information of Larbaud's courageous attempts to come to terms with the effects of the stroke which almost totally incapacitated him in 1935. Loyal to the dictates of friendship and of his profession, Professor Alajouanine remains commendably discreet, but the few details he feels able to supply suggest a dénouement as grim as anything in Maupassant or Samuel Beckett: Larbaud, the most assiduous of all literary travellers, was confined at home in a wheelchair for nearly a quarter of a century, and from his vast store of words, French, English and Spanish, all that he could ever afterwards clearly pronounce was the refrain, interminably repeated, "Bonsoir les choses d'ici-bas".

John Lydgate's Life of Saint Alban and Saint Amphibal

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The first critical edition of Lydgate's poem in its original form. The texts of the poet's sources are provided as well as a detailed introduction, explanatory notes, a select glossary and a bibliography.

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The *editio princeps* of 113 letters recently identified as being those of Abelard and Heloise. Dr Könsgen's edition contains a critical text with apparatus and parallels, a detailed introduction on the manuscript, and an exhaustive discussion of the authorship.

(Mittellateinische Studien und Texte, VIII) xxxiv, 137 pages, frontispiece, 1 plate 64 guilders

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By William C. Scott

This study compares the various groups and families of similes used by Homer and traces the the simile material the epic tradition offered him.

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This journal is designed as a forum for the discussion of Arabic literature, both classical and modern. It presents, interprets and criticizes Arabic literature and analyses and explains its backgrounds and conventions. Each issue also contains translations and brief notices of current books relevant to Arabic literature. The journal appears once a year.

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Edited by A. Portmann and R. Ritsema

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Pretty pollies

JOSEPH M. FORSHAW:
Parrots of the World
Illustrated by William T. Cooper
584pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £15.

Parrots of the World is the first definitive work on this order of birds (Psittaciformes) since Otto Finsch's *Die Papageien* appeared more than a century ago, and also the first book ever to illustrate not only every one of the currently accepted 332 species, but also the numerous subspecies.

Although a large book, it is not physically or intellectually unwieldy. Such care has been taken in its design and general presentation that it is a pleasure to handle and use, an important consideration as it is written by a field zoologist as much for the aviculturist, zoo-keeper and naturalist as for the museum worker. For this reason the author has grouped the species geographically. Clear headings and sub-headings, an index of scientific names, another for common names and a systematic list of all species in the contents pages, make location of a particular bird quite simple.

Each species has a short colour and size description, a list of subspecies, a note on distribution with a small clear map in the margin, and a section of general notes in which behaviour, call, nesting and eggs are described. An impressive list of some 800 references establishes the soundness of the text and the thoroughness with which the project has been researched; in addition, there are many personal observations by the author.

It would be difficult to overpraise William Cooper's illustrations. The birds have an animated clarity which inspires confidence in identification, while the superbly implied detail of the backgrounds shows his ability as a botanical illustrator. To the list of artists such as Ferdinand Bauer and Edward Lear the name of William Cooper should surely be added. The fineness of the screen, the matt surface and the perfect registration of colours do full justice to his skill.

Derrick Stone's elegant yet practical design, including such thoughtful touches as a head and tail turn-up to the dust-jacket to prevent rearing complete the whole work's most satisfying sense of competence.

Complete bounders

JOHN GOULD:
Kangaroos
152pp. Macmillan. £12.

John Gould is probably best known for his historic *The Birds of Australia*, but during a visit to that country in search of bird specimens he first studied kangaroos and later became the foremost authority on these and other Australian marsupials. *Kangaroos* is a reprint of the second volume of his *The Mammals of Australia* of 1863.

His observations were acute and some are unique for the information they give on species that are now rare or extinct. He was much concerned with conservation, and for the Great Red Kangaroo he wrote the kind of emotional plea that is common enough today but was then regarded as alarmist and even unpatriotic in view of the supposed competition with domestic stock:

> Short-sighted indeed are the Anglo-Australians, or they would long ere this have made laws for the preservation of their highly singular, and in many instances noble, indigenous animals. . . . Let me urge them to bestir themselves, ere it be too late, to establish laws for the preservation of the large Kangaroos . . . without some such protection, the remnant that is left will soon disappear, to be followed by unavailing regret for the apathy with which they had been previously regarded.

Gould's seventy coloured illustrations, drawn from his sketches by H. C. Richter, are accurate representations of the species, often with a plate devoted to just the head. They have been reduced from the original folio size, but, despite some loss of definition, remain striking and successful. The text has been reset but unchanged except for deletion of references to the scale of the drawings. Altogether forty-seven species are described and for each a modern scientific name and a short commentary has been given. The lack of a more substantial biographical and bibliographical sketch is a pity.

H. L. Lewis's *Butterflies of the World* (311pp. Harrap. £10) claims to cover 90 per cent of the world's butterflies, but 50 per cent is probably a more accurate figure. Nevertheless it does cover most of those likely to be seen; its rows of coloured photographs should be of great help to collectors. There is very little text and, sadly, there are both misspellings of scientific names and some errors of identification. It is also unfortunate that popular names have been omitted from the index, so that there is no easy way of finding the Painted Lady, for example. However, there is nothing else like this book at the price.

Booksellers' Announcements

A. R. HEATH
Antiquarian Bookseller
15 Badminton Road, Downend, Bristol
Books, pamphlets, historical manuscripts, letters, documents of the Tudor, Stuart and early Georgian periods. Catalogues issued regularly including special periods, as catalogue 24 English Civil War and Commonwealth. LIBRARIES PURCHASED—distance no obstacle.

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Art

POPE-HENNESSY, JOHN. *The Victoria and Albert Museum Yearbook, 4.* 128pp. Phaidon. £8.95.

That anything so rare as a fifteenth-century Florentine fountain should have stood in an English garden unnoticed by any but a tiny handful of connoisseurs for nearly two centuries is sufficiently extraordinary in itself. That it should be the creation of two artists as distinguished as Rustici and Leonardo da Vinci as Sir John Pope-Hennessy convincingly argues in an article here, makes it one of the most important acquisitions that the Victoria and Albert Museum has made in the field of sculpture for many years. Sculpture also forms the subject of the longest and most solidly scholarly article in the *Yearbook*, a study by Charles Avery of Charles I's court sculptor, François Duissart, whose bust of the Winter Queen the museum purchased a few years ago. Other articles dealing with recent acquisitions include Graham Reynolds on Isaac Oliver's masterpiece, the miniature of the so-called Frances, Duchess of Somerset, Desmond Fitzgerald on a cupboard signed by Jacob Frères, another by Sir John Pope-Hennessy on a splendid terracotta model for a portrait bust by Algardi, notes on various Oriental objects and on an overpoweringly gothic bookcase from the Great Exhibition presented to Queen Victoria by the Emperor Franz Joseph. It is to be hoped that this always interesting biannual publication will continue to appear in spite of rising costs.

Aviation

WRAGG, D. W. *Flight Before Flying.* 191pp. Osprey. £3.25.

Flying in lighter-than-air craft began 120 years before man succeeded in overcoming gravity by "making a surface support a given weight by the application of power to the resistance of the air" in the prophetic words in 1809 of Sir George Cayley. As has often been remarked, true flying had to wait for a light-weight engine but it was also delayed in successive eras by the failure of experimenters to take note of earlier work in the study of aeronautics. D. W. Wragg's examination of the struggle to accomplish flight covers the many failures as well as the half-ignored successes. It gives full credit to Cayley who "correctly predicted the course of development for the second half of the nineteenth century" and to the outstanding work of Lilienthal on gliders. He also sets in reasonable perspective the dozen or so other enthusiasts throughout the world who contributed to the body of knowledge on which the Wright brothers built. The book is illustrated by many excellent reproductions of old prints and drawings.

Classics

WARDMAN, ALAN. *Plutarch's Lives.* 274pp. Elek. £4.20.

Plutarch's *Lives*, as Alan Wardman observes, "cannot be followed by the unaided light of common sense". His object in this carefully written book is to spell out a few general principles of Plutarch's thinking, so that the reader knows what to expect and is helped to a less naive and more balanced interpretation. After a general discussion on the form and purpose of the *Lives*, Mr Wardman analyses Plutarch's conception of the "statesman". There is some danger here of creating a technical term which is none too clear; but it is true that Plutarch has a firm notion of the way in which a man should behave in a position of authority, neither yielding to the mob nor riding over everyone like a tyrant. The next section of the book deals with Plutarch's analyses of character, and makes useful comments on his concepts such as choice, ambition, justice, and change of character. Mr Wardman emphasizes that it is only men in public life whom Plutarch could regard as a suitable field of study. We do not, of course, possess the lost life of Pindar, and we might find this a very different thing from the jejune poets' lives that have survived from antiquity. But this supposition is important for Mr Wardman's position; he goes on to expand the view that the *Lives* are a form of historical writing, and that the programmatic preface to *Alexander* which Boswell used to justify his biographical procedures should not be taken too seriously; Plutarch is more of an historian than he here admits, and is conscious of, and often restrained by, the rules of history. This is surely a salutary approach. It is easy to react, on learning of Plutarch's moral simplifications and literary concerns, by dismissing him as an historian altogether. Mr Wardman's book teaches us how not to do this, while yet remaining conscious of the intellectual background of the whole vast and puzzling enterprise.

History

CHIBNALL, A. C. (Editor). *The Certificate of Musters for Buckinghamshire in 1522.* 418pp. HMSO. £10.

At the Tudor musters war harness was inspected and each man assessed with his quota of the cost of providing it for his town or village. The muster ordered by Wolsey in 1522 had a wider purpose, not generally realized. Pressed for money to finance Henry VIII's wars, the Cardinal was planning a forced loan and needed to know each subject's capacity to pay. The result of the musters was to provide the minister with much information about individual wealth. This is the background described by the editor in introducing his edition of the Buckinghamshire muster certificate, the manuscript of which, now in the Bodleian Library, is one of the only two such county records still extant in full.

GRENVILLE, J. A. S. *The Major International Treaties 1914-1973.* 575pp. Methuen. £7.90 (paperback, £3.95).

J. A. S. Grenville has provided all historians of twentieth-century international politics with an indispensable tool, both for reference and for teaching purposes. In nineteen chapters, beginning with the secret agreements and treaties of the First World War and ending with the major international treaties and agreements of 1973, he has provided the texts of all the most important international treaties. He has also included an introduction at the beginning of each chapter dealing with the historical developments leading up to, and briefly summarizing other agreements associated with, the treaties which he has chosen to print. A general introduction discusses the role and validity of treaties as such, the procedures and processes of drafting and ratification, and the most important terms used in the texts of treaties and differentiating one from the other.

HAY, JOHN. *Ancient China.* 128pp. Bodley Head. £2.25.

This account of Chinese antiquities carries the reader easily from Peking Man to the "end of classic China" at the outbreak of rebellion in the mid-eighth century AD. Politics and non-archaeological cultural matters are deftly woven in, and the history of discovery made prominent. The last gives due part, unfashionably, to the European founders of archaeological research in China, but concentrates on the achievements of the People's Republic. The result is to some extent an unresolved compromise between the detailed description of the more fully published excavations, and the presentation of generalized concepts of material progress in their application to China. The author is evidently more of an historian than a dirt archaeologist.

JENSON, JOHN R. (Editor). *Journal and Letter Book of Nicholas Buckeridge 1651-1654.* 104pp. University of Minnesota Press. London: Oxford University Press. £7.50.

Cromwellian England, as represented by the East-India Company, was in sharp competition with Portugal and the Dutch for the Indian Ocean trade. As a merchant and servant of the Company, Nicholas Buckeridge was active in the contest. The journal and letters he wrote record his voyages to Madagascar and the eastern coasts of Africa, describing the ports and advising about goods most likely to be salable. A facsimile of his close, heavy script suggests that decipherment of the manuscript was a laborious task. These papers have something to add to seventeenth-century maritime and commercial history, and with his general introduction and notes John Jenson places them clearly in their historical setting.

LE NEVE JOHN. *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1541-1857.* [illegible] Joyce M. Horn. [illegible] Ione Press. £4.

The decision of the [illegible] Historical Research [illegible] new edition of John Le [illegible] brought up to date in [illegible] modern investigation of [illegible] cal records, has prod[illegible] of reference which [illegible] the history of the church [illegible] land can afford to [illegible] volume deals with [illegible] clergy as well as the [illegible] the three dioceses of [illegible] England, and covers [illegible] between the Reformation [illegible] final implementation of [illegible] torian Cathedral Statutes.

Social Studies

MORAN, MICHAEL. *The Union of Post Office Workers.* [illegible] millan. £5.95.

Based on a detailed study [illegible] Union of Post Office Workers [illegible] book illuminates the aims [illegible] objectives of trade union [illegible] Michael Moran found [illegible] union's rank and file [illegible] are so uninformed and [illegible] us to have little influence [illegible] its policies. They join [illegible] in the hope of strengthening [illegible] economic position, while [illegible] tion of wider aims depends [illegible] active minority. Whether [illegible] unions become "business" [illegible] on the American model, [illegible] depends on the extent to which [illegible] bureaucracies come to exert dominant influence. The [illegible] sion is at variance with [illegible] impressions and it would be [illegible] to have it tested over a wide [illegible]

Topography

SORRELL, ALAN. *British [illegible]* 80pp. Batsford. £2.30.

From the bare bones of a [illegible] castle Alan Sorrell constructs [illegible] ture of it in the formidable [illegible] deur of its heyday. The [illegible] book contains some thirty [illegible] reconstructions. Small plans [illegible] of the extant remains, set [illegible] the drawings, show what the [illegible] informed imagination has [illegible] build upon. The former [illegible] strength of these castles is [illegible] fully suggested. The artist [illegible] responsible for the description [illegible] for an introduction in which [illegible] siders how the form of the [illegible] reflects the mental outlook of [illegible] builders and garrisons, and [illegible] ally remarks on their striking [illegible] blance to some of the [illegible] monstrosities of our own day.

World Affairs

AJALA, ADEKUNLE. *Pan-Afri[illegible]* 443pp. André Deutsch. £[illegible]

Adekunle Ajala has set [illegible] difficult task. First, he has [illegible] trace in outline the history [illegible] Africanism from 1900 to 19[illegible] he has discussed the creation [illegible] Organization of African U[illegible] 1963. The first part of his book [illegible] with some brief comments [illegible] and ideas who shaped the [illegible] of pan-Africanism. That behind [illegible] he has turned to detailed [illegible] sion of pan-African cooperation [illegible] and to an assessment of the [illegible] ments, failures, strengths and [illegible] nesses of the pan-African [illegible] tions. Inevitably, the attempt [illegible] all this into one volume [illegible] to uneven treatment. For [illegible] too little space has been [illegible] to the fathers of pan-Africanism [illegible] too much to the evolution [illegible] machinery of cooperation [illegible] larly, his need to paint [illegible] eral picture leads to some [illegible] inconsistencies. He argues [illegible] the United Nations the [illegible] states have "almost always [illegible] ted a united front on [illegible] common concern" since the [illegible] ing of the OAU, but then [illegible] in the next chapter that [illegible] have lacked unanimity on [illegible] the South African problem [illegible] solved. There is, however, [illegible] be said for the book. [illegible] has managed to strike a [illegible] ance between objectivity and [illegible] mitment, between the [illegible] the visionary and the [illegible] detail, although his account [illegible] probably have been more [illegible] ful if he had confined [illegible] the second task.

We regret that the price of [illegible] *Iconography of Antonio* [illegible] by Herbert K. Goodkind [illegible] on June 21) was incorrect [illegible] as 525. The correct price [illegible]

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Further details from Wills Librarian, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT.

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APPLICATIONS are invited from those recently qualified or about to qualify for this vacancy at an all-purpose 16 plus College in September.
Someone with enthusiasm for a Library/Resource Centre and the industry to tackle the initial routine tasks of a new venture.
County Council conditions provide for Chartered Librarians to enter at AP IV, i.e. £2,236 with normal progression to the maximum of this scale.
Apply at once to the Principal, Cricklade College, Charlton Road, Andover SP10 1EJ for application form and further details.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT
require
CHARTERED LIBRARIAN
London S.W.1 area
for small Special Library to supervise staff of six. Experience in an Economic Library or related field preferable. Age 25 to 40. Good salary plus company bonus twice yearly and other fringe benefits.
Please phone 01-493 6711 ext. 119 after 10 a.m.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH
PUBLIC LIBRARIES
SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS (2)
A.P. 2/3: salary £1,749 to £2,340 per annum inclusive
The minimum acceptable qualification is Part 1 of the Library Association Professional Examination. For non-chartered librarians the starting salary is £1,719 with progression beyond £2,031 dependent on becoming chartered; transfer to £2,031 immediate on election to Register. Chartered librarians minimum starting salary £2,031. Salary is also subject to threshold agreements, at present £104.40 per annum.
Application forms from Personnel Adviser, 235 Hammersmith Road, London W6 8BX, quoting reference DOA L 41/742. Closing date [illegible] August [illegible] 1974.

HON. SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
CATALOGUER AP3/5 £1,926 to £2,620.
Readvertised at revised salary scale.
APPLICATIONS are invited for this POST which has become vacant owing to the promotion overseas of the present post holder.
Candidates should be Chartered Librarians and have had practical experience in a Cataloguing department. Knowledge of legal materials would be an asset.
The person appointed will be part of a senior management team reporting directly to the Librarian. He will have responsibility for cataloguing; subject indexing and possibly classification of the stock; staff training and supervision of accessioning procedures. Attached to the Cataloguing department is a graduate trainee librarian and a library assistant.
Conditions: 35 hour 5-day week, generous holiday allowance, non-contributory pension scheme, free lunches in Hall.
Further particulars and application forms from Librarian and Keeper of the Records, Middle Temple Library, Middle Temple Lane, London EC4Y 9BT. Closing date: 26th July, 1974.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT
Required in the library of the Geology Department for general duties, from September. Formal qualifications not essential but good general education, experience in library work and typing ability desirable. Salary scale, £1,365 to £1,821. Applications, with names and addresses of two referees, should be sent within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement, to Librarian, Watts Library, Geology Department, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BP.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
BLACKPOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Qualifications: L.A. examination Part 1.
Salary: Librarians' Scale £1,553 to £1,926.
Salary starting point commensurate with qualifications and experience.
Appointment superannuable and subject to certificate of fitness.
Application (naming two referees) to County Librarian, 143 Corporation Street, Preston PR1 8RH, by 26th July.

LIBRARIAN/RESEARCH ASSISTANT
Recently qualified librarian required to run library and information systems in a small multidisciplinary consultancy working in the field of environmental planning and design. Responsibility for information retrieval and research.
Salary in region of £1,500.
Please apply with full details to David Nunn, Land Use Consultants, 731 Fulham Road, London SW6 5UL.

INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
LIBRARY ASSISTANT required to join our busy specialist team moving shortly to new premises near Euston Station. The library assistant will be responsible for all desk duties including issuing loans, handling renewals, overdues and photocopying. Candidates should be of "O" level standard and although it is not essential, previous library experience and typing would be an advantage. Starting salary £13.38 to £14.28 (depending on age and experience) plus threshold supplement and luncheon vouchers. Holiday entitlement three weeks per annum. No evening or Saturday work.
For further details and application form, please apply to the Librarian, The Institute of Personnel Management, 5 Winsley Street, London, W1. 580 3271, ext. 4.

LEICESTERSHIRE
LOUGHBOROUGH TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Principal, F. Lester, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.
SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP
Head, P. J. Cox, F.L.A.
(1) Applications are invited from qualified LIBRARIANS with suitable experience for the post of LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER to specialize in the field of indexing, CATALOGUING and classification. Preference will be given to those candidates who have some knowledge or interest also in post co-ordinate and machine based indexing systems.
Salary will be within the Burnham F.E. 1973 scale (under review), viz., Lecturer II, £2,515-£3,243; Senior Lecturer, £3,291-£3,855; dependent on qualifications and experience.
(2) Applications are invited from qualified LIBRARIANS with suitable experience for the post of PRINCIPAL LECTURER in the School of Librarianship.
Responsibilities, in addition to some lecturing in Library Administration, will include assistance in the direction and co-ordination of studies in association with the Library and Information Studies Department of Loughborough University of Technology.
Salary will be within the Principal Lecturer scale—Burnham F.E. 1973 (under review), viz. £3,591-£3,989—dependent on qualifications and experience.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal, Loughborough Technical College, Radmoor, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3BT, to whom completed applications should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

LANCASHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
CHORLEY COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Required for September, 1974, an ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN to be in charge of the Library Resource Centre under the supervision of the Tutor-Librarian. The centre has now been running for over two years and plays an important role in the college library service.
Applicants should have completed a course of training in Librarianship.
This post offers valuable training to a librarian who wishes to specialise in the librarianship of educational technology.
Salary Scale A.P. 1. £1,353 to £1,644.
Conditions of Service—Local Government.
Further details may be obtained from the Tutor-Librarian.
Applications with the names of two referees should be sent as soon as possible to: The Principal, Chorley College of Education, Union Street, Chorley PR7 1ED.

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN LIBRARY REGION
LASER
LASER requires TWO CATALOGUERS:—
(a) A.P. 3/4 (£1,644 to £2,235), partially qualified or chartered librarian to assist in the retrospective conversion programme for a period of about one year.
(b) Clerical 1-II (up to £1,644) starting point according to age, experience and qualifications, to assist in the maintenance of the Regional Union Catalogue on a permanent basis.
To the basic salaries quoted above should be added Inner London Weighting (at present under review) and the national threshold agreements. Local government conditions of service apply.
Please write or telephone the Director, 9-10 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7EB (01-636 9537).

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
APPLICATIONS invited for the POST in the Manchester Business School Library from candidates with a good honours degree and qualifications or experience in librarianship. Initial salary range £2,118 to £3,720 per annum. F.S.S.U.
Further particulars and application forms (returnable by August 5th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 157/74/TLS.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF NORTH TYNESIDE
LIBRARIES AND ARTS DEPARTMENT
PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN
(£2,556 to £2,820 per annum)
APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post from experienced Chartered Librarians. The successful applicant will undertake the duties of Deputy Area Librarian, North Shields, and will be the Librarian second-in-charge of a new Area Library and five branches. Temporarily, until the appointment of a Development Librarian the appointee will undertake in addition occasional special tasks and projects for the Borough Librarian.
Applications in writing, giving details of qualifications, previous experience, present salary and position should be sent to the Chief Personnel Officer, No. 7 Northumberland Square, North Shields, NE30 1LY, Tyne Wear, by Friday, 9th August, 1974.

MANCHESTER
(City of)
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ELIZABETH GASKELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Hathersage Road, Manchester M13 0JA
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:
(1) ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN to act as deputy to the Tutor Librarian. The successful candidate will be a qualified chartered librarian; a Graduate would be preferred. Salary within the Scale A.P. 3, £1,926 to £2,235* according to qualifications and experience.
(2) ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN to take charge of the Teaching Practice Library. Applicants should be qualified librarians and preference will be given to chartered librarians. Salary within the Scale A.P. 2, £1,644 to £1,926* according to qualifications and experience.
* Plus threshold agreements.
The college offers good conditions with staff common room and dining room facilities.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer.
Closing date: 26th July.

NEVILLE'S CROSS COLLEGE
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Required to work under the Tutor Librarian and be responsible for the day to day running of the library. Applicants should preferably hold a recognized qualification and have experience in a college library. Salary, A.P.3 (£1,926 to £2,235 per annum).
Further details and forms of application from the Principal, Neville's Cross College, Durham.

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL
LADY MABEL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham S62 7TJ
APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Assistant Librarian.
Salary: N.J.C. Scale, £1,353 to £1,926 p.a. Residence could be made available if required.
Application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal.

STOCKWELL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
The Old Palace, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, Kent BR1 3DH
LIBRARIAN OR LIBRARY SCHOOL STUDENT
Required for temporary work during vacation in college library for cataloguing. Payment according to experience and qualifications.
Telephone inquiries to Chief Librarian, 01-460 9944, extn. 48.

ST. JOHN'S GATE
LONDON
ASSISTANT CURATOR for Library and Museum, St. John's Gate. Graduate £1,800 per annum reviewable annually.
Send written application with names of two referees by 1st August to: Curator, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1, from whom further details may be obtained.

WESTFIELD COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT. Professional qualifications and/or a degree and some library experience desirable.
Salary on the scale £1,668 by £78 to £2,133 by £81 to £2,214 plus threshold supplementation, according to qualifications and experience.
Applications, naming two referees, to the Personnel Officer, Westfield College (TLS), Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, London NW3 7ST, by 31st July 1974.

Senior Assistant (Reference Libraries)
£2,031-£2,340
One of two senior assistants at second tier level of authority in one of the two main Reference Libraries in the borough. Responsibilities include deputising for the librarian in charge as necessary, inquiry work, classification and cataloguing of certain classes of material, work on special collections and receipt and distribution of the periodicals.
Applicants should have final part 2 of the Library Association Examinations and should preferably have experience in reference library work.
There is a cost of living supplement of £104 p.a.
Applications to the Borough Librarian, West Hill Library, West Hill, SW18 1R2, telephone 01-874 1143.
LONDON BOROUGH OF
Wandsworth

Assistant Children's Librarian
Battersea Park Library
(£1,749—£2,031)
To assist the Children's Librarian in the day to day running of the branch, and to take responsibility in the absence of the Branch Children's Librarian.
Applicants should have parts 1 and 2 of the Library Association Examination and should preferably have some experience in a children's library.
There is a cost of living supplement of £104 p.a.
Applications to the Borough Librarian, West Hill Library, West Hill, SW18 1R2. Telephone 01-874 1143.
LONDON BOROUGH OF
Wandsworth

West Lothian County Council
Board of Management for
West Lothian College
of Further Education
COLLEGE LIBRARIAN
Applications are invited for the post of College Librarian. The person appointed will be responsible for the organisation and day to day running of the College Library and related activities. Applicants should hold all the required qualifications and have suitable experience. Salary Scale: Chartered Librarians—£1,809-£2,235. Part I Registration Examination or 2 or 3 Groups. Registration or Equivalent £1,416-£1,644 with an additional responsibility payment of £100 per annum. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, West Lothian College of Further Education, Marjoribanks Street, Bathgate, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.
County Buildings, Linlithgow. A. SINCLAIR, Director of Education.

SEDGLEY PARK COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (R.C.)
Prestwich, Manchester M25 8JT
(College of Education for 600 students)
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
Applications are invited for the above POST. Applicants should be Chartered Librarians or have passed Part II of the Library Association Examinations.
Salary on Librarians' scale, rising to £1,926 (Bar) or £2,235, starting point dependent on qualifications and experience.
Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Principal and should be returned within 14 days after the appearance of this advertisement.

£1,400 FOR LIVELY YOUNG LADY
Required for international picture agency in St. John's Wood. Youthful enthusiasm and a mature approach to work essential. No previous experience essential but commercial or library background useful.
TONY STONE ASSOCIATES LTD. 586 3322

PUBLIC & UNIVERSITY

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST
LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH
APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacant LECTURESHIP in ENGLISH; applicants should have special qualifications in English Language and the ability to assist in the teaching of Contemporary English is required. The initial appointment will be made at one of the first three points on the Lecturers' scale, £2,118-£2,247-£2,412, which rises to £4,896, with contributory pension rights under the F.S.S.U. The appointment will also be subject to a period of probation of up to three years in duration.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland, who should receive applications by 16th August, 1974. (Please quote Ref. 74/TLS.)

CHELSEA COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of LIBRARY ASSISTANT in the College Library. Library experience an advantage. Salary on the following scales: £870-£1,713 or £1,140-£1,929, plus threshold increase, according to age and experience. 35 hour week. Applications, with the names of two referees, to the Librarian, Chelsea College, Manresa Road, London SW3 6LX, as soon as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY
LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN FINE ARTS
APPLICATIONS are sought from art historians with a special interest in Contemporary Art. An applicant should possess an honours degree in the history of art. The successful candidate will assist in teaching both undergraduate and postgraduate students in 20th Century art.
The position advertised is permanent, but may be filled for three years in the first instance with possibility of permanency after that time or in certain cases return fares.
Salary range: Lecturer, $A9,003-$12,382 per annum; Senior Lecturer, $A12,618-$14,724 per annum.
Applications, including curriculum vitae, list of publications and names of three referees, by August 30, 1974, to the Registrar, University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006, Australia, from whom further information is available. Information also available from Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

LECTURES & MEETINGS

DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARIES IN AN INDUSTRIAL CITY
Week-end conference arranged by the Library History Group in Leeds, 13 to 15 September, 1974.
This conference will include talks by:
Bernard Jennings, M.A., Head of Liberal Studies Division, Department of Adult Education and Extramural Studies, University of Leeds, on "Labour and learning in the West Riding".
James G. Ollé, F.L.A., Lecturer, Loughborough University, on "The development of public libraries in the industrial towns of Great Britain".
P. S. Morrish, M.A., A.L.A., Sub-Librarian, University of Leeds, on "Subscription, circulating and society libraries in Leeds since 1695".
Mrs. Margaret R. Marshall, Senior Lecturer, Leeds Polytechnic, on "Early industrial libraries and their librarians".
Harold Smith, M.A., F.L.A., Deputy Borough Librarian, London Borough of Wandsworth, on "Social and bibliographical evaluation of SDUK 1826-1846".
It will also include visits to Leeds City Central Library, York Minster Library and the Brotherton Library, University of Leeds.
Residential accommodation will be provided at Albert Mansbridge College, University of Leeds, at an inclusive cost of £17.60 per head.
Full details from and applications to: Miss G. R. Lutyens, Hon. Sec., Library History Group, Middle Temple Library, Middle Temple Lane, London, EC4Y 9BT.

VISUAL AIDS OFFICER

Candidates must be capable artists, and will be responsible for organising display facilities in all Borough Libraries and Council exhibitions. Knowledge of the graphic arts and typographical design is needed, and possession of an accepted diploma from a College of Art would be an advantage. Initiative and administrative ability required. Further details available.
Salary AP3 £2,135-£2,444 (inclusive of London Weighting and Threshold Supplement)

Application forms from the Administration Manager, Room 905, Brent House, High Road, Wembley, Middlesex, returnable by 2nd August. Telephone 01-903 0371 (24 hour Ansafone service). Reference number A/33 must be quoted.

London Borough of
BRENT

BOLTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Arts Department:

LOCAL STUDIES LIBRARIAN (AP4-5) £2,235/£2,820 p.a.
A chartered librarian with relevant experience is required to organise and exploit the local studies collections in the Borough libraries, and to liaise with schools, industry and local history societies

EXTRA-MURAL SERVICES LIBRARIAN (AP4-5) £2,235/£2,820 p.a.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified chartered librarians to supervise services to housebound readers, to develop work in hospitals and to co-operate with local cultural organisations.

SCHOOL LIAISON OFFICER (LIBRARIES) (AP3) £1,926/£2,235 p.a.
A chartered librarian, preferably with teaching experience, is required to arrange, in co-operation with local schools a programme of education in the use of libraries for students throughout the Borough.

Further information and application forms obtainable from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton, to be returned by 27th July, 1974.

Preference will be given to existing Local Government Officers. This advertisement appears after consultation with the Staff Commission.

LIBRARIAN
NEWHAM HEALTH DISTRICT

Applications are invited for Chartered Librarians, preferably with Hospital Library experience, for the above post which is within the Newham Library Service but operates on secondment to the Health District under the City and East London Area Health Authority (Teaching).

Salary: AP5-SO1 (£2,535-£3,165, plus £105 per annum London Weighting Allowance).

Job Description: Obtainable from Borough Librarian, East Ham Library, High Street South, E6 4EL.

Applications giving experience and names of two referees to the Borough Librarian by 4th August, 1974.

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

J. J. WARREN,
Chief Executive.

Reference Librarian
£2,640—£2,925

To take charge of one of the two main Reference Libraries in the borough. Responsibilities include staff control, service to the public, book selection and stock control, cataloguing and classification of special materials, indexing, control of periodicals and talks to organisations. He or she will also deputise for the Librarian I/C Reference Services as required.
Applicants should hold the Library Association Examinations and a degree would be an advantage. They should have at least 2-3 years' experience of reference library work.
Applications to the Borough Librarian, West Hill Library, West Hill, SW18 1R2. Tel. 01-874 1143.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
Wandsworth

WATERMEYER, LEGGE, PIESOLD & UHLMANN
Consulting Civil Engineers
require a
Chartered Librarian

with experience in special library and information work, to develop the small technical library in their offices in Ashford, Kent. The post requires initiative; and experience in the construction industry will be an advantage.

Applications marked "staff confidential" to 35/41 Station Road, Ashford, Kent TN23 1PP, or telephone 0233-28951 (Mr. Glenister).

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

COUNTY LIBRARY

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN
TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOBILE LIBRARIAN
GRAVESHAM DIVISION

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates. Salary within Librarians' Grade (maximum £2,235). Minimum for Chartered Librarian £1,926.

Disturbance allowance payable in approved circumstances

Particulars and application forms from the County Librarian, Kent County Library, Springfield, Maidstone, to whom completed forms should be returned by 1st August.

LANARKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

BELL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, HAMILTON

TRAINEE LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Trainee Librarian (T.G. £837/£1,809) in the College Library. Applicants should be graduates or possess university entrance qualifications. Placing on the above scale according to qualifications and experience. (Graduates commence at £1,464 p.a.) The successful candidate will be expected to undertake a full-time course in librarianship or information science, with secondment on full salary.

Application forms, obtainable from the undersigned, should be returned by 26th July, 1974, quoting ref. 4073/101.

County Buildings,
Hamilton
ML3 0AA.

GEO. CARLTON,
JOHN FRASER,
Joint County Clerks.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Head of Book and Periodical Supply Section

This post, at London Headquarters, involves responsibility for planning and setting up the work of a new section undertaking the purchase and supply of stocks for Council libraries and other institutions overseas. It offers scope for initiative in forward planning.

Applicants must have relevant managerial experience and a sound knowledge of the book and periodical trade.

Salary scale £3,984 to £4,770. Non-contributory superannuation scheme with transfer arrangements. The contract is for two years.

Write quoting E/1/C8 to Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA, for further particulars and application form, to be submitted by 5 August, 1974.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL
County Library.

Assistant Librarians
A.P.3 £1,926–£2,235

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians (A.P.3) and from Librarians who have completed Part 2 of the Library Association Examinations (A.P.2/3) posts in various libraries in Essex.

Letters of application, giving full particulars, should be addressed to The County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Goldlay Gardens, Chelmsford, Essex.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Technical Librarian in the Digital Systems Division of Ferranti Limited.

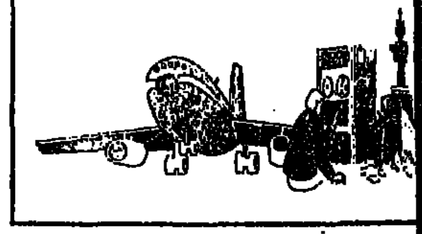
The successful applicant will be responsible for all aspects of an expanding library serving the needs of over 1,000 technical staff. The Digital Systems Division is engaged in the most advanced applications of modern electronics technology, and it is essential that our library service can cope with the challenge offered by this environment.

Applicants ideally should be Chartered Librarians and be able to offer a minimum of two years experience preferably in a technical library. However, younger candidates who have completed Library Association examinations or older people with considerable suitable experience will be considered. Specialised knowledge of techniques such as microfilm and information retrieval would be a particular advantage.

Please telephone Bracknell 3232, Recruitment Office, Extension 471, or apply in writing, quoting ref. no. D/508/TLS.

Personnel Officer, Ferranti Limited, Western Road, Bracknell, Berkshire.

FERRANTI
DIGITAL SYSTEMS DIVISION



HOME OFFICE

POLICE COLLEGE, BRAMSHILL HOUSE
BASINGSTOKE, HANTS

LIBRARIAN Grade IV
(ASSISTANT CATALOGUER)

required for short-term appointment of up ... months to assist in the clearance of catalogue arrears.

Candidates must be qualified and preferably have had cataloguing experience. Typing would be an advantage.

Single furnished accommodation is available.

SALARY: £1,723 p.a.
(£1,656 for candidates aged ...)

For further information and an application form, please send details of qualifications and experience to Mr. C. J. Ruffles, Room ..., Whittington House, 19-30 Alfred Place, London WC1E 7EA by July 29, 1974.

Head Office

Library and Central Registry Assistants

LIBRARY ASSISTANT
The Assistant will be required to undertake routine ... in connection with the large multi-national collection of journals ... with readers' enquiries and to keep records and collections up to date.

CENTRAL REGISTRY ASSISTANT
The Assistant will be required to file letters, reports and documents from all departments in Head Office. All items filed are indexed ... must be readily found when required.

Candidates for both vacancies should preferably be of ... standard. Some experience in libraries or in indexing would be an advantage and an ability to work on their own initiative ... Assistants work with people of their own age, and benefit ... social club which caters for a wide variety of interests, a ... restaurant and bar and 17 days annual holiday.

Women working on a part time basis would be considered for these posts.

Applicants should telephone or write, quoting reference HO22, to:
Mrs. H. Anderson, Personnel Officer,
BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION,
P O. Box No. 403, Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X ...
Tel: 01-235 1212 Extension 4064/4808

...POINTMENTS

Technical Librarian

A wholly-owned company within the International Computers Group, Dataskil ... an unrivalled range of services in the data processing field. It has some 900 staff ... a multi-million pound turnover with above-average profitability.

We are setting up a professional library and information service to support the company's planned development and are looking for a Chartered Librarian to join the Management Services team at Reading. You will have the task of creating and running this service, and ideally, you will have at least two years' experience in a special library.

The salary will fully reflect the importance we attach to this task and your own professional qualifications and experience.

We hope the Technical Librarian will join us by the end of August; holiday commitments naturally will be honoured.

Please phone K Davison FLA on Reading 581258; or write to him, quoting reference TL661K at Dataskil Limited, ... Friar Street, Reading RG1 1JP.

ICL Dataskil
The Computer Professionals

...artered Librarian

...aries and resource centres in schools and junior colleges

...40–£2,925 *

...artered Librarians are required for newly formed ... Colleges and High Schools. The appointment will ... level of Head of Department and the Librarians ... on the Staff of the Borough Librarian but their ... responsibility will be to the Head Teacher of ... College.

...tes should be Librarians of some experience at ... their middle or late twenties, and a degree will ... added advantage. It is hoped that applicants will ... completely general training in any field of Public, ... or special Librarianship, as they will be ... to contribute widely to the academic life of the ...

... week. N.J.C. conditions. 24 days' annual leave. ...eshold payment. Salary scale at present under ...

... accommodation may be available in suitable ... reasonable removal expenses reimbursed. Lodging ... of up to £8 a week and up to £500 towards ... and Estate Agents fees may be payable.

...tion forms and further details ... Personnel Manager (quoting ... TLF/E14), London ... of Harrow, Civic Centre, ... Box 67, Harrow, HA1 2XF, ... within 14 days.
... Ansafone Service 01-863

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WIRRAL
DEPARTMENT OF LEISURE SERVICES

Senior Assistant Librarian
(2 POSTS) – £1,353 – £2,235

Applications from Chartered Librarians or holders of Part II of the Library Association Examination. The successful applicant will initially deputise for the Branch/Group Librarian. Starting salary dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Further details and application forms from the Director of Leisure Services, ... Riverdale Road, West Kirby, Wirral, returnable within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

IAN G. HOLT
Chief Executive.

Librarians
in Government Departments

There are vacancies in the following Government Departments for candidates with professional qualifications and some practical experience. Those expecting to obtain professional qualifications in Summer 1974 will be considered.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
Main Library Whitehall Place, London SW1.
Library, Tolworth, Surrey (part-time post).
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment, Portsdown, Hants (2 posts).
Procurement Executive Rocket Propulsion Establishment, Westcott, Bucks.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Headquarters Library, Marsham Street, London SW1.
Property Services Agency, Lambeth Bridge House, London SE1 (2 posts).
Training Division, Cardington, Beds.
Transport and Road Research Laboratory, Crowthorne, Berks.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY
Headquarters Library, Alexander Fleming House, London SE1.

NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL
Headquarters Library, Belgrave Square, London SW1.

H.M. TREASURY
Treasury and Cabinet Office Library, London SW1.

Further vacancies may arise in these and other Departments.
SALARY (Inner London): Between £1950 and about £3100; slightly less elsewhere. Pro-rata for part-time appointment. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 31 July 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G(6)624/1.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

LIBRARIES AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Applications are invited from appropriately qualified candidates for the following post:

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
(Children's Librarian)

Salary AP II/III, plus London Weighting Allowance currently £105 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars from:

Borough Librarian and Arts Officer,
London Borough of Havering,
Central Library,
St. Edwards Way,
Romford RM1 3AR.
Closing date: 26th July, 1974.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS

LIBRARIAN

The RICS wishes to appoint a Librarian to manage the Library and Information Service. The post offers an opportunity to exercise imagination and ability in organizing and developing a library service to meet the needs of a large professional organization concerned with all aspects of land administration, development and management.

Applicants should be Chartered Librarians between the age of 30 and 45 years, with a wide experience of library administration and information retrieval in a supervisory capacity. The initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience and will be in the region of £3,500 p.a.

Further details and forms of application may be obtained from the Staff Secretary, RICS, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London, S.W.1 (telephone 01-242 6451).

R.A.F. MUSEUM

Research Assistants

... for four new posts—three at the R.A.F. Museum, Hendon, and one at Cardington, Beds.

Aircraft and Aviation Records Department (Hendon)
... to work on the Museum's series of publications and the Aircraft Department's catalogue of holdings. Ability to write competently and accurately on the technical/historical aspects of aviation essential.

Education Officer (Hendon)
... to organise and develop the educational services of the Museum, and to establish contact with schools and colleges. Degree, or equivalent qualification, and a facility for communication essential.

Special Exhibitions (Hendon)
... to devise special exhibitions, bringing together items for display, and to write catalogues. Degree, or equivalent qualification, and ability to write fluently essential.

Reserve Collection (Cardington)
... to participate in the general work of administering the Reserve Collection with particular reference to the identification and registration of acquisitions. Special interest in, or willingness to acquire knowledge of, aviation use and application of radio and radar equipment essential.

Salary: R.A. Grade I, over £2,400-over £3,050. R.A. Grade II, over £1,600-over £2,500. £110 less for the Cardington post. Starting salary may be above the minima. Level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 27 August, 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Bassingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service), quoting G(Y)382.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
COUNTY LIBRARY

DEPUTY DIVISIONAL LIBRARIAN
GRAVESHAM

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians. Salary Grade S.O.1 (£2,820-£3,165). Payment of disturbance allowance can be considered in approved cases.

Particulars and application forms from the County Librarian, Kent County Library, Springfield, Maidstone, to whom completed forms should be returned by 1 August.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WIGAN
LEISURE DEPARTMENT (LIBRARIES)

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN—A.P.5

To work with the Senior Request Services Librarian in satisfying readers' requests and assessing and allocating reserve stocks.

Details and application form from the Chief Personnel Officer, Civic Centre, Millgate, Wigan. Closing date: Friday, 2nd August, 1974.

A Librarian

is required for the Poisons Unit at New Cross Hospital. This is a small specialised medical unit with a small but demanding library. Much of the information in the library is being put on to a computer and it would help if the applicant is able to type. Salary within range £1,329 to £2,121 per annum according to any relevant experience. Applicants to write or telephone, Miss Purdy, Poisons Unit, New Cross Hospital, Avonley Road, London, SE14 5ER.